This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

MEMOIR

OF THE

MOLINEUX FAMILY.

600043930P

D. from Walford Bros.

Bristol, Guide

1.18.

2182 M. d. 79

MEMOIR

OF THE

MOLINEUX FAMILY

MEMOIR

OF THE

MOLINEUX FAMILY

BY

GISBORNE MOLINEUX, F.R.C.I.

For Private Circulation only.

1882.

"There is a history in all men's lives."

Henry IV., Part II.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us,
Footprints on the sands of time;

"Footprints that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again."

Longfellow.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PAGE

THE HOUSE OF SEFTON 1

PEDIGREE No. 1.

CHAPTER II.

THE HAUGHTON OR TEVERSAL BRANCH, WITH THAT OF THORPE . 30

PEDIGREE No. 2.

CHAPTER III.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE AND SUSSEX FAMILIES OF THE TEVERSAL BRANCH 62

PEDIGREE No. 3.

CHAPTER IV.

THE CASTLE DILLON BRANCH 83

CHAPTER V.

THE NAME OF MOLYNEUX, ARMS, CRESTS, ETC. 88

APPENDIX 103

PEDIGREE OF

FROM

Willia
Thornt

son and

Ada
son a
Seph

Robert de Molyneux, Lord of Sephton, son and heir. = Beatrix, daughter and heir of Robert de Villers, Lord of Crosby.

Gil
brc

Richard de Molyneux, Lord of Sephton and Crosby, son and heir. = Edith, daughter of Aumary le Botiller.

Adam de Molineux, Lord of Sephton, son and heir. = Lettice, daughter of de Brinley.

Sir William Molyneux, Knt., of Sefton, son and heir. = M
Si

Sir Richard Molyne
Knt., of Sefton.

Sir W
Bann

Sir William Molyneux, Knt., of Sefton. = Joane, daughter and heir of Jordan Ellall.

= Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Alan Heyton, Knt.

Richar
of Wynne

Sir William Molyneux, of Sefton, Knight Banneret, ob. 1372. = Joane, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Holland, Knt.

Sir Thon
of Cuerd
Constabl
Chester.

Sir Ri
Knt.,
Lanca

Joane, daughter and heir of Sir Gilbert Haydock, Knt.

Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, Lord Stanley, of Lathom. = Sir Richard Molyneux, Knt., of Sefton, ancestor of the Viscounts Molyneux and Earls of Sefton.

Sir Thomas Molyneux, Knight Banneret, of Haughton, Co. Notts, ancestor of the Molineuxes of Teversal. *Vide* PEDIGREE No. 2. = Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Markham, of Cotham, Co. Notts, Knt.

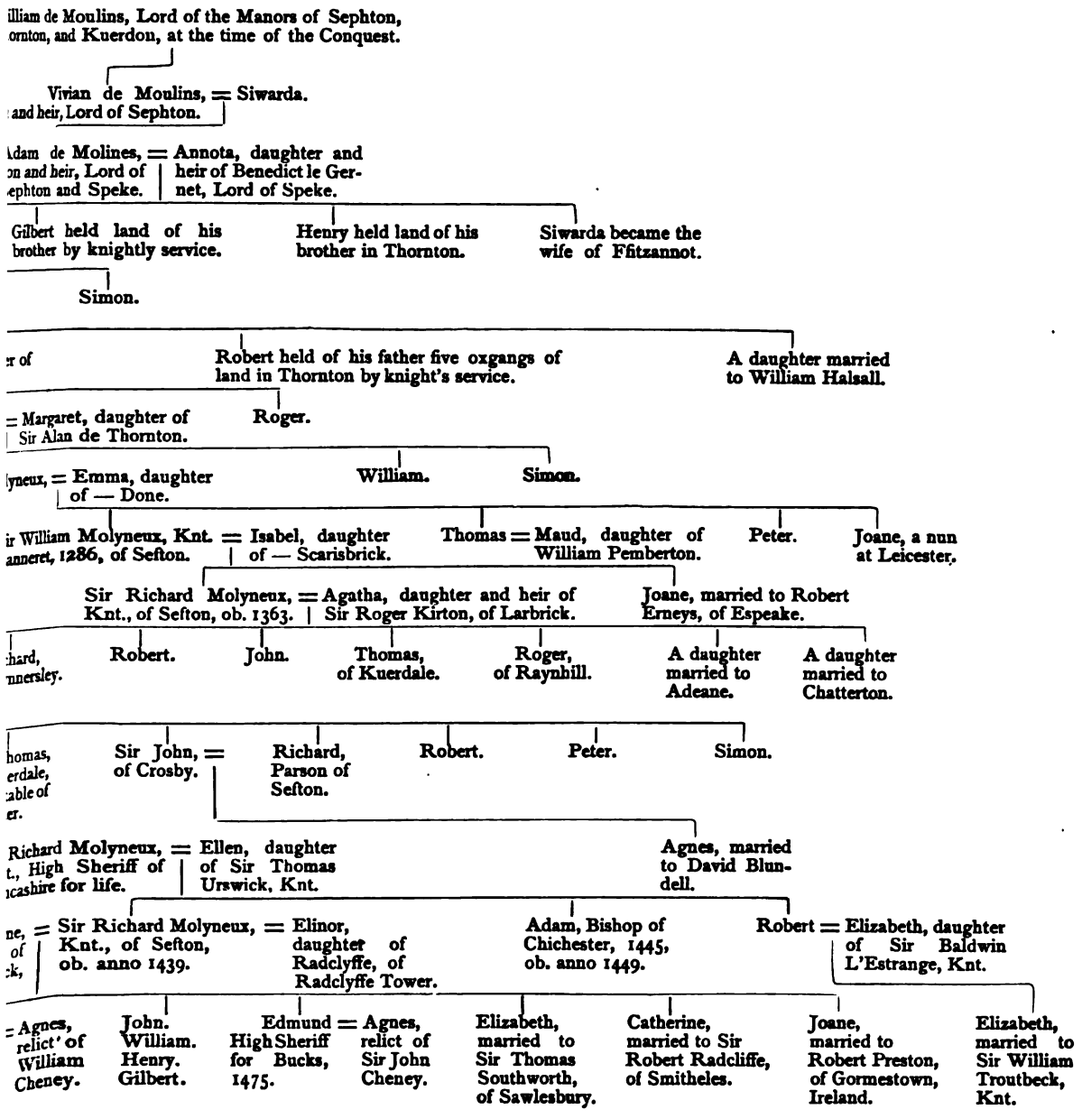
= Catherine, daughter of John Cotton, of Ridware.

Robert =

No. 1.

)F MOLYNEUX, EARLS OF SEFTON.

M THE CONQUEST TO TEMP. HENRY VI.


illiam de Moulins, Lord of the Manors of Sephton, ornton, and Kuerdon, at the time of the Conquest.
Vivian de Moulins, = Siwarda.
and heir, Lord of Sephton.
Adam de Molines, = Annota, daughter and
on and heir, Lord of heir of Benedict le Ger-
ephton and Speke. net, Lord of Speke.
Gilbert held land of his brother by knightly service.
Henry held land of his brother in Thornton.
Siwarda became the wife of Fitzannot.
Simon.
r of
Robert held of his father five oxgangs of land in Thornton by knight's service.
A daughter married to William Halsall.
= Margaret, daughter of Sir Alan de Thornton.
Roger.
lyneux, = Emma, daughter of — Done.
William.
Simon.
ir William Molyneux, Knt. = Isabel, daughter
anneret, 1286, of Sefton. of — Scarisbrick.
Thomas = Maud, daughter of William Pemberton.
Peter.
Joane, a nun at Leicester.
Sir Richard Molyneux, = Agatha, daughter and heir of
Knt., of Sefton, ob. 1363. Sir Roger Kirton, of Larbrick.
Joane, married to Robert Erneys, of Espeake.
hard, nnersley.
Robert.
John.
Thomas, of Kuerdale.
Roger, of Raynhill.
A daughter married to Adeane.
A daughter married to Chatterton.
homas, erdale, able of er.
Sir John, = of Crosby.
Richard, Parson of Sefton.
Robert.
Peter.
Simon.
Richard Molyneux, = Ellen, daughter
t., High Sheriff of of Sir Thomas
ncashire for life. Urswick, Knt.
Agnes, married to David Blundell.
ne, = Sir Richard Molyneux, = Elinor, daughter of
of Knt., of Sefton, Radclyffe, of
k, ob. anno 1439. Radclyffe Tower.
Adam, Bishop of Chichester, 1445, ob. anno 1449.
Robert = Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Baldwin L'Estrange, Knt.
= Agnes, relict of William Cheney.
John.
William.
Henry.
Gilbert.
Edmund = Agnes, relict of Sir John Cheney.
High Sheriff for Bucks, 1475.
Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Southworth, of Sawlesbury.
Catherine, married to Sir Robert Radcliffe, of Smitheles.
Joane, married to Robert Preston, of Gormestown, Ireland.
Elizabeth, married to Sir William Troutbeck, Knt.

MEMOIR.

CHAPTER I.

THE HOUSE OF SEFTON.

Temp. William I. to Victoria.

"He was the great progenitor of all."

ISAAK WALTON.

"The knights are dust, their good swords rust;
Their souls are with the saints, I trust."

"The venerable lore of olden time,
Black letter tomes, and ancient chronicles."

WILLIAM DE MOULINS, Lord, by grant from Roger de Poictiers, of the Manors of Sephton, Thornton, and Keurdon, at the time of the Conquest, and whose name stands 18th in order on the Roll of Battle Abbey, was the common ancestor of the Molyneux Family, of which the Earls of Sefton represent the eldest house, and Molyneux of Thornton the eldest cadet; Robert of Thornton being the progenitor of the Molyneuxes of Mellinge.[1]

[1] NOTE.—In a List of the Nobility and Gentry in the County Palatine of Lancaster, from the time of Henry VII. to the accession of William III., published in *Baines's History of Lancashire*, appear the names of—

Molyneux of Sephton,
Molyneux of Thornton,
Molyneux of Rainhill and Hawkeley,
Molyneux of Wimberley,
Molyneux of Thorpe,
Molyneux of Combscough,
Molyneux of Shipton,
Molyneux of Larbrick,
Molyneux of Kirton,
Molyneux of Crosby and Woodhouse,
Molyneux of New Hall.

An heiress of the Harringtons married Molyneux of New Hall, and her grandson, Thomas Molineux Unsworth Seel, became the owner of the lordship of Huyton, as well as of the estate of Wolfall Hall, which last was afterwards sold by him to

The Molyneuxes of Dorsetshire, according to a visitation made in 1565, are said to have come out of Cheshire. Hugh Molyneux, however, who was possessed of the manor of Cranbourne Holwel, in the fifteenth century, was the son of Richard Molyneux, of Halsall, Co. Lancaster. He died in 1508, and was buried within the chapel of Our Lady, in Cranbourne Church. He was succeeded by his sons Thomas and Henry, and the latter by his son Oliver.[1]

Playfair, in his *British Family Antiquity in Ireland*, states with reference to William de Moulins,—"In the most ancient written chronicles of the Duchy of Normandy remaining on record, he is placed as a most especial and principal man in nearness and credit with the Conqueror, at the time he undertook the Conquest."

Vivian, son and heir of William de Moulins, was the trusty friend of Roger de Poictou, Earl of Lancaster, and was placed by him in his castle at Liverpool, to act as his governor and castellanus, in the utmost limits of his earldom. He was succeeded by his son Adam de Molines, Lord of Sefton and Speke, who by his wife Annota, daughter and heir of Benedict le Gernet, Lord of Speke, had three sons, Robert de Molyneux,[2] Gilbert, and Henry.

---

the Earl of Derby. The last male heir of the branch seated at Alt Grange and New Hall was Richard Molineux, whose widow died in 1790.

[1] NOTE.—*Hutchins. Vide* also Appendix, page 139.

[2] NOTE.—Stephen, Earl of Boulogne, afterwards King of England, granted to Robert Molyneux the manor of Litherland, Lancashire, for 14*s*. per annum. The Molineux family have ever since retained possession of this lordship.

Robert Molyneux, otherwise Robert de Mulas, gave the manor of Kuerdon in marriage with his sister to Siward, the son of Anti, the son of Elsi, and from Siward it descended to his son Henry de Kuerdon. "Within this manor," says Dr. Kuerdon, "standeth an antient fabric cald Kuerdon Hall, belonging to Christopher Banastre de Banc, and below it on the west side of London (road) another fayr square fabrick, a brick building adorned about with tall pyne and fir trees, situated pleasantly upon the edge of Kuerdon Green, not long since built in a fayr court, and a spacious orchard and garden on the south side thereof,

Robert married Beatrix, daughter and heir of Robert de Villers, Lord of Little Crosby, by whom he had two sons, Richard Molyneux, Lord of Sefton, Little Crosby, and Speke; and Simon. Richard, by his wife Edith, daughter of Aumary le Boutiller, had two sons, Adam and Robert. Adam de Molyneux married Letitia de Brinley, and was Commissioner for the perambulation of Forests in 1228, and in 1255, being possessed of £15 a year in land, was knighted. He held Simons Wood of Edward Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster.[1] William, his son and heir, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Alan de Thornton, and held by knight's service 15 *libratas terræ*, equivalent to 3,600 acres. He received knighthood at the hands of Philip de Uluceby, Sheriff of Lancashire, in 1256. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Richard Molyneux, Knt., whose son and heir, William, was created a Knight Banneret in 1286. He died anno 1289,[2] leaving by his wife Isabel,

---

planted by Ri. Kuerdon, Dr. of Physic, being an ancient inheritance descended upon him, and hath continued in his precedent ancestors from K. Stephen's Raigne, then given in marriage to the original of that family, Sywardus, filius Anti, with a daughter of the son of Vivian Molineux, who held that lordship."

[1] NOTE.—*Gregson's Fragments of Lancaster.*

[2] NOTE.—On the tomb of this Sir William Molyneux was the following inscription:—

"Hic jacet Will 'us Molyneux,
Bannerettus factus in Gasconia
cum illustri Principe Edmundo,
dicto Gibbosa com : Lancastrie.
M.C.C.L.XXXIX."

The ceremonial at the creation of a Knight Banneret was as follows. The knight was to appear in the army bearing his banner.

"He shal be led betwixt 2 other kts. before the K. or General bearing his penon of armes in his owne hand, in the presence of the nobility and other captans. Then the Herald shal say to the K. or Gen.:—

"'May it please your Grace to understand that this Gentleman hath shewed himself in the field, and for so doing deserveth to be advanced to the degree of a kt. baneret, as worthy from henceforth to beare a banner in the warrs.'

"Then the King shal cause the points of his penon or guydon to be rent, and

daughter of — Scaresbrecke of Scaresbrecke, a son, Sir Richard Molyneux, Knt., who married Agatha, daughter and heir of Sir Roger Kyrton, and died anno 1363. His eldest son and successor, Sir William Molyneux, married first Joan, daughter and heir of Jordan Ellall, Forester of Wyresdale; and second, Margaret, relict of Sir Robert Holland, K.G. By his first wife Sir William had seven sons—Sir William Molyneux of Sefton; Sir Thomas Molyneux of Kuerdale,[1] (Constable of Chester, slain by Sir Thomas Mortimer at the Battle of Radcot Bridge, 1388[2]);

---

the new made shall go to his Tent between 2 other kts., the Trumpetts sounding al the way before him, thir to (pay) fees videl: to the Herald, £3 6*s*. 8*d*., or if before he were a knight bachelor, then to pay also to the Trumpetts 20*s*. Then might at least 25 knights attend on him.

"A Banneret and every Estate above him may have his Banner displayed, if he be a Captain, and set his armes thereon."—SPELMAN.

[1] NOTE.—Kuerdale, together with the moiety of Overderwent and the lordship of Eccleshill, passed into the possession of Sir Thomas Molyneux through his marriage with Jane, granddaughter of Geoffrey de Kuerdale.—*Baines*.

On the field of Cuerdale were discovered on May 15th, 1840, "ingots of various sizes, several armlets of silver, and a few other ornaments, amounting altogether to nearly one thousand ounces, together with upwards of seven thousand coins." The treasure had been contained in a leaden chest, of which only portions remained, and had probably been buried prior to the Norman Conquest.—*Journal of Archæological Association*.

[2] NOTE.—In 1387, King Richard II. sent secretly to Robert de Vere, Duke of Ireland, who was levying troops in Wales, to come to him with all speed, to aid him against the Duke of Gloucester and his friends; and commissioned at the same time Sir Thomas Molineux, Constable of Chester, a man of great influence in Cheshire and Lancashire, and the Sheriff of Chester, to raise troops, and to accompany and safe conduct the Duke of Ireland to the King's presence. Molineux executed his commission with great zeal, imprisoning all who would not join him. Thus was raised an army of about 5,000 men. The Duke of Ireland, having with him Molineux, Vernon, and Ratcliffe, rode foreward "in statelie and glorious arraie," supposing that none durst come forth to withstand him. Nevertheless, when he came to Radcot Bridge, four miles from Chipping Norton, he suddenly espied the army of the lords; and finding that some of his troops refused to fight, he began to wax fainthearted, and to prepare to escape by flight, in which he succeeded; but Thomas Molineux determined to fight it out. Nevertheless, when he had fought a little, and perceived it would not avail him to tarry longer,

Sir John Molyneux of Crosby[1] (returned to the Great Council at Westminster 17 Edward II.); Richard, Parson of Sefton; Robert, Peter, and Simon. Sir William Molyneux, the eldest son, greatly distinguished himself in the wars in France and Spain under the Black Prince, and was made a Knight Banneret in 1367, after the Battle of Navarret. He died at Canterbury on his return home in 1372, and was there buried, the following epitaph being inscribed on his tomb:—

"Miles honorificus Molyneux subjacet intus:
Tertius Edwardus dilexit hunc ut amicus.
Fortia qui gessit, Gallos, Navarrosq, repressit,
Hinc cum recessit, morte feriente decessit,
Anno milleno trecento septuageno,
Atque bis junge duo, sic perit omnis homo."

By his wife Joane, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Holland, Knt., Sir William Molyneux had an only son, Sir Richard Molyneux, Knt., High Sheriff of Lancashire

---

he likewise, as one dispairing of the victory, betook himself to flight; and plunging into the river, it chanced that Sir Roger Mortimer, being present, amongst others, called him to come out of the water to him, threatening to shoot him through with arrows, in the river, if he did not. "If I come," said Molineux, "will ye save my life?" "I will make thee no such promise," replied Sir Roger Mortimer, "but, notwithstanding, either come up, or thou shalt presently die for it." "Well then," said Molineux, "if there be no other remedy, suffer me to come up, and let me try with hand blows, either with you or some other, and so die like a man." But as he came up, the knight caught him by the helmet, plucked it off his head, and straightways drawing out his dagger, stroke him into the brains, and so despatched him. Molineux, a varlet, and a boy were the only slain in the engagement; 800 men fled into a marsh, and were drowned; the rest were surrounded, stript, and sent home. The Duke of Ireland made his escape to the Continent; and the King returned to London.—*Vide Holinshed* and *The History and Antiquities of Pleshy*.

[1] NOTE.—On an ancient alabaster tomb in Sefton Church is an inscription to the memory of Sir John Molineux, Lord of Bradley, and Walton le Dale.

Agnes, daughter of Sir John Molyneux, of Little Crosby, married David Blundell, and thus conveyed the manor into the family of Blundell, which their descendant James, in 1493, held of Sir William Molyneux, by Knight's service, and a rent of 4d.—*Baines*.

for life, and M.P. for the Shire 20th Richard II.,[1] who married Elinore, daughter of Sir Thomas Urswick, Knt., by whom he had three sons, Sir Richard Molyneux, Knt. of Sefton,[2] Adam, and Robert,[3] and two daughters. During his minority he was a ward of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

Sir Richard Molyneux, the eldest son, signalised himself in the French wars of King Henry V., particularly at Agincourt, in consideration of which services Henry VI. granted to him and his son Richard by patent, dated at Brandon, 26th July, 1446, the chief forestership[4] of

---

[1] NOTE.—Sir Richard Molyneux and Sir Robert de Urswick served as Knights of the Shire, anno 20 Richard II., and had for their expenses for thirty-four days, £13 12*s*., or at the rate of 8*s*. per diem.—*Prynnes' Register*, p. 438.

[2] NOTE.—In the reign of Edward III. a contribution was made in Lancashire in favour of Edmund Balliol, King of Scotland, and Richard Molineux and his associates, collectors of the triennial tenths recently granted to the King, were ordered to transmit one hundred and eighty-four pounds, in two instalments, out of the sums collected for the King's exchequer.

[3] NOTE.—In the fifteenth year of Edward III. an enquiry took place at Prescott, Lancashire, to fix the amount to be paid by the boroughs of Liverpool and Wigan, and by the rural parishes, towards the Nonæ, or ninths of all personal property, and all landed produce, which the Parliament had granted to the King, to enable him to carry on his wars with Scotland and France. The Lord Abbot of Furness presided at the enquiry, supported by a number of learned associates, and assisted by a Jury of thirty-five freeholders, "Robert de Molineux" being one of the number.—*Baines's History of Liverpool.*

[4] NOTE.—"And he was clad in cote and hode of grene;
A shaft of pecock arwes bright and kene,
Under his belt he bare full thriftily,
Well coude he dresse his takel yemanly;
His armes drooped not with fetheres lowe,
And in his hande he bare a mighty bowe;
A nothed had he with a broune visage,
Of wood-crafte could he well all the usage.
Upon his arm he bare a gay bracer,
And by his side a sword and a bakeler,
A christopher on his brest of silver shene,

the royal forest[1] and parks in the wapentake of West Derbyshire, with the offices of Serjeant or Steward of that and the wapentake of Salford, and also the office of Constable of Liverpool. Sir Richard married as his first wife Joane, daughter and heiress of Sir Gilbert Haydock, Knight, and relict of Sir Peter Legh, Knt., of Lyme, Cheshire, by whom he had eight sons—Sir Richard Molyneux, Knight, of Sefton (ancestor of the Viscounts Molyneux and Earls of Sefton), Sir Thomas Molyneux, Knight, of Hawton, Co. Notts (ancestor of the Molyneuxes of Teversal and Thorpe, and of the branches seated in Staffordshire and Sussex), John, Rector of Sefton, William, Robert, of Altcar, Henry, Edmund, whose wife was Agnes, Lady of Cheneys, Bucks, and Gilbert; and three daughters —Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Southworth,[2] of Sawlesbury, Catherine, wife of Sir Robert Radcliffe, and Joane, wife of Robert Preston, of Gormestown, Ireland. He married secondly Ellinor, daughter of Sir Alexander Radcliffe, of Radcliffe Tower, and widow of Sir William Harrington, by whom he had two daughters, Anne, wife of Sir Richard Nevil, of Leversedge; and Margaret, married to Sir Peter Leigh, of Lyme, and Bradley, Cheshire. He died in 1439, and was buried in Sefton Church, where

---

A horne he bare, the baudrick was of grene,
A forester was he sothly, as I gesse."—
Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.

[1] NOTE.—A forest, according to Manwood, "is a certain territory of woody grounds and pastures privileged for wild beasts and fowls of forest, chase, and warren to rest and abide in, under the protection of the King, for his pleasure and recreation."

[2] NOTE.—In the will of Grace Southworth, widow, proved in 1573, appears the following bequest:—

"To Elizabeth Molynex, wife of Thomas Molynex, one payre of brode flaxen sheets, and that she shall deliver the same to her daughter Jane Penkit, in and upon the daye of her marriage."—*Chetham Society's Publications.*

there is a curious old tomb, now very much defaced, to his memory, and that of Joane his wife,[1] on which he is described as "Lord of Bradley, Haydik, Villien de Werington, Sanky, Burtonwode, Newton, and Walton in the Dale."

In the third year of Henry VI., anno 1424, a violent quarrel, arising out of the disputed limits of the family possessions in Liverpool, sprang up between Thomas Stanley the younger, afterwards Lord Stanley, and Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton. From the report of the facts made to the Chancellor ot the Diocese by Ralf of Ratcliffe and James of the Holts, Justices of the Peace, it appears that they had some difficulty in preventing a pitched battle between the retainers of these two powerful families. The Justices reported that having heard that there was "great rumor and congregation of routes" between these two honourable persons, they and Sir Richard Radcliffe, the Sheriff of Lancashire, proceeded to the house of Sir John Stanley, in Liverpool, where they found "Thomas of Stanley with a multitude of people in the town, to the number of 2,000 men or more," waiting to receive Sir Richard de Molyneux, who was expected to enter the town immediately for the purpose of attacking the Stanleys. With some difficulty the Sheriff and Justices succeeded in arresting Thomas Stanley. They afterwards arrested Sir Richard Molyneux, whom they found marching from West Derby "with great congregation, route, and multitude, to the number of 1,000 men, or more, arrayed in manner as to go to battle, and coming fast towards Liverpool town." The Sheriff subsequently received from the Chancellor of the County Palatine the following mandamus from the King:—

---

[1] NOTE.—According to Harland, the tomb in question is that of Joane alone.

"Henry, King of England and France, Duke of Ireland, to his Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, sends the following mandamus[1]:—

"We command, &c., that Thomas, son of John Stanley, soldier, now residing in my Castle of Cliderow, shall withdraw himself as far as the Castle of Kenilworth; and that Richard Molineux, soldier, residing at the Castle of Lancaster, shall withdraw himself as far as the Castle of Windsor. Given at Westminster the 3rd year of my reign."

The feud between the families was afterwards made up, and the two houses became allied in marriage, and fought side by side on the field of Flodden, and later on in support of the Royal cause in the Civil War. The friendship has subsisted to the present time, a period of more than three centuries.

The visitors' list at Lathom, preserved in the "Derby Household Books," contains several entries illustrative of the intimate social relations then subsisting between the two families. Thus in 1587 appear the entries:—"On Wednesday, the 19th of July, my Lord rode to Knowsley, and on Frydaye came againe." "On Monday, the 24th, my Lord rode to Sir Ryc. Mollynewx's, and the householde removed from Lathom to Knowsley." In November, 1588: "Monday, My Lady Molyneux at dyner." In March, 1589: "Sunday, Mr. Mollynewx, of Derbyshire, came, and on Tuesday he departed." "My Lord and Lady Strandge (Strange)[2] went to Sir Ryc. Mollynewx's house." In June

[1] NOTE.—*Baines's History of Liverpool.*

[2] NOTE.—The following letter written by Ferdinand, Lord Strange, refers to a projected marriage between Thomas Edge and a daughter of Richard Molineux:—

"To his verie loving ffriends Richard Holland and William Ffarington, Esquires, or to either of them giue thees—

"GENTLEMEN,—

"Understanding that there hath bin some speeches had of a marriage

the same year: "On Friday Mr. Mollyneux, of Hawkcliffe, came." "Sunday, Mr. Mollyneux, of Hawkley, came to dyne." "On Tuesday, Sir Ryc. Mollynewx and Mr. Ric. Mollyneux, of Conscome, came to dyne." "Thursday, Mr. John Mollyneux came to dyne."

The mornings at Lathom were frequently devoted to hawking, and an occasional throw with the dice wound up the day.

The will, dated 14th June, 1587, of Anne, widow of Henry Halsall, of Halsall, a daughter of Sir William Molyneux, of Sefton, Knight, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Cuthbert Clifton,[1] through whom he acquired the manor of Clifton, affords further proof of the friendship between the two families. To her "Right Hon^e and very good Lord, Henry, Earl of Derby," she bequeaths the best ox she should have at her decease; and to Mrs. Anne Stanley, daughter of the said Earl, to whom she was godmother, "one tablet of gold weighing v^lb. by

---

to be made betweene one Thomas Edge and a daughter of Mr. Richard Mullinex and the same mocion yet resteth in speeches and not agreed upon: And for that it is crediblie informed me bie those I repose trust in, that Edge is a verie honest man, and one who sheweth himself uerie willing to become tenant under my lo: my Father and me, as if the matter take place is to be. Therefore I have not onlie thought good to signifie unto you my consente and good likinge of the marriage, but alsoe to desire yo^u to further the same by the best means yo^u can, and if neede be to use your good endeavours alsoe to my lo: my Father for his favor towarde the man. And soe referinge the matter to yo^r best consideracions, w^th my lovinge commendacons I cease.

"Chanon Roe this xxiiij day of Maie 1591.

"Yo^r uery loving friend,

"FFER. STRANGE."

—*Chetham Society's Publications.*

[1] NOTE.—In the accounts of the executors of Thomas Clifton, of Westby, Esquire, under date 12th March, 1558, appears the following curious item:—"For halff a yarde of chamlett to the amending of a gowne given by Maystris Molynex, xviij*d*."

Anne Molyneux became possessed of the manor of Clifton, as heiress to her brother Thomas.

estimation." She gives also to her cousins, Sir Richard Molyneux, Knt., Richard Molyneuxe of Conscome, John Molyneux, senior, and Alexr. Molyneuxe, parson of Walton, and to her brother, Robert Molineuxe, one fat ox each; and to her cousin Richard, son of John Molyneux, £6 13*s.* 4*d.*

Robert Molineux filled the post of Deputy of the Isle of Man under William, sixth Earl of Derby, in 1597 and 1599; and that of Captain in 1600 and 1612. Molineux Radcliffe[1] was one of the bodyguard to James, seventh Earl of Derby, Sovereign and Liege Lord of Man, on the 6th July, 1637, when the Earl set out in royal array from his castle at Rushen to a great gathering of the people at their "Thing Mount," or Tynwald Hill, escorted by a goodly body of troops, chiefly retainers from his demesnes at Knowsley and Lathom.[2]

Sir Edward Molineux,[3] parson of Sefton and prebendary of Faringdon, in the cathedral church of Sarum, second son of Sir Thomas Molineux, Knt., was one of the executors named in the will of Thomas, second Earl of Derby, proved 27th June, 1524.[4] He is the Edward Molineux referred to in a letter dated 5th March, 1525,

[1] NOTE.—In the heroic defence of Lathom House against the Parliamentary forces in 1643, Captain Molineux Radcliffe, in a sally in which the besiegers were driven from all their works and batteries, with three soldiers, the rest of his squadron being scattered in engaging the enemy, "cleared two sconces, and slew seven men with his own hand."—*MSS. Journal in Roberts's Lancashire Collections.*

[2] NOTE.—*Seacome's "Memoirs of the House of Stanley,"* and *Cumming's "The Great Stanley."*

[3] NOTE.—The courtesy prefix of "Sir" was not unfrequently given in mediæval times to parsons; thus Sir Edmund Molineux in his will (*vide* Appendix) designates his chaplain "Sir William Butler." In like manner Anthony, Earl Rivers, in his will, describes James Molineux, Rector of Grafton, as "Syr Jamys Molaynes, preest." Shakespeare, in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, gives an illustration of the practice in Sir Hugh Evans, the Welsh parson.

[4] NOTE.—*Nicholas's Testamenta Vetusta.*

addressed by Sir Richard Broke to Cardinal Wolsey, respecting the payment of arrears of an annuity of £10, granted by Edward Molineux to George Blundell, under a decree of the Star Chamber. The Molyneux Chantry, in Sefton Church, was founded by him in 1535.

Coming down to the present time, it was in a letter to William Philip, fourth Earl of Sefton, that Edward Henry, fifteenth Earl of Derby, on the 12th March, 1880, announced the severance of his political connection with the Conservative Administration of the Earl of Beaconsfield, and his adhesion to the Liberal party.

Sir Richard Molyneux, Knight, eldest son and heir of Sir Richard Molyneux,[1] of Sefton, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas, Lord Stanley, of Lathom, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Comptroller of the Household and Chamberlain to Henry VI. She was sister to Thomas, first Earl of Derby. Sir Richard was appointed, 13th November, 1454, one of the Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber to Henry VI., and was high in the favour of that monarch. He fell fighting under the Lancastrian banner at the battle of Blore Heath,[2] Staffordshire, on the 23rd September, 1459, having previously, with Sir Hugh Venables and others, received the young Prince's Livery of the Swans,[3] and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, who married Anna, daughter of Thomas Dutton, of Dutton,

[1] NOTE.—In 1437, "The King let to farm to Sir Thomas Stanley, and Sir Richard Molyneux, the herbage and pannage of his park at Toxteth, in the County of Lancaster, with the honey and wax of the bees in the oaks of the aforesaid park, swarming, and the heath there growing. To hold for 20 years, at a rent of £6 13*s.* 4*d.*"—*Duchy Book*, 16 Henry VI.

[2] NOTE.—"There Molineux doth make a Molineux to die,
And Egerton the strength of Egerton doth try."—*Drayton.*

[3] NOTE.—Those who fought for the House of Lancaster at Blore Heath wore the cognizance of a white swan, given them by Queen Margaret, who is said to have visited Chester in 1455.—*Lysons' Magna Britannia.*

and who was in arms for Edward IV., under Richard, Duke of Gloucester, for the recovery of Berwick from the Scots, and was made a Knight Banneret; his son and heir, Sir William Molyneux, Knight Banneret, distinguished himself at the battle of Flodden Field, fought 9th September, 1513, in which engagement he, with Sir Edward Stanley, commanded the rear. It is generally conceded that the Lancashire archers had a chief share in the victory.[1] Sir William took with his own hands two standards, one being that of the Earl of Huntley, and which are still preserved in the family of the Earls of Sefton. King Henry VIII. wrote the following congratulatory letter to both Sir Edward Stanley and Sir William Molyneux upon the occasion:—

"Right Trusty and Well-beloved,—We greet you well, and understand by the Report of our right trusty Cousin and Counsellor, the Duke of Norfolk, what acceptable Service, you amongst others, did us by your valiant Towardness, in the Assistance of our said Cousin, against our Enemy, the King of Scots; and how courageously you, as a very hearty loving Servant, acquitted yourself for the overthrow of the said late King, and distressing of his Malice and Power, to our great Honour, and the advancing of your no little Fame and Praise, for which we have good

---

[1] NOTE.—" . . . Brave Stanley said,
My Lancashire most lively wights—
And chosen mates of Cheshire strong,
From sounding bow your feathered flights
Let fiercely fly your foes among.

"Then showers of arrows sharp were shot,
They rattling rang as thick as hail,
And pierced the scalp of many a Scot;
No shield or pavish could prevail."

BENSON.

Cause to favour and thank you; and so we full heartily do; and assured you may be, that we shall in such effectual wise remember your said Service, in any your reasonable Pursuits, as you shall have Cause to think the same right well employed, to our Comfort and Weal hereafter. Given under our Sygnet, at our Castle at Windsor, the seventeenth Day of November, and fifth Year of our Reign."

In the "Memoirs of the House of Stanley," published in 1783, is the following quaint panegyric upon Sir William Molyneux:—

"This most valiant and worthy Gentleman appeared like the North Star in its Glory. He was a man of great command in Lancashire, the Image of whose Mind was as peculiar, as the beautiful Portrait of his Body; nobly forgiving his Enemies, if reconcileable, and refusing ignobly to be revenged upon them, if obstinate. This noble nature, advanced by his Heroic Education, made him acceptable at Court, as well as in the Country, where his Hospitality was renowned, his Equity and Prudence beloved, and his Interest large and commanding. In him was seen the idea of the true English Gentleman. In favour at Court, in Repute in the Country, at once loved and feared. His usual saying was, 'That he never saw fear, but in the backs of his Enemies.' In a word, he lived in all Capacities, a public Good, and died a Common Loss."

Sir William Molyneux died in 1548, and was buried in the chancel of the church at Sefton, beneath a flat marble, with the following (translated) inscription:—

"Sir William Molineux Knt., Lord of the Manor of Sefton, who was sent three times against the Scots by Henry the Eighth of England. In war he fought most courageously, and at Flodden with his own hands took two

of the Scottish Banners in spite of all their resistance. In peace he was the friend of all mankind, assisting with his counsel those who wanted advice, and with his purse those who wanted money. He had two wives. The first, Jane, only daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Rugge, Knt., of the County of Salop, by whom he had three children, Richard, Jane, and Ann. The second, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Cuthbert Clifton, Esq., by whom he had also three children, William, Thomas, and Ann. After a life of sixty-five years he was laid here with his ancestors, in July, 1548, in the hope of the Resurrection."[1]

Kuerdon mentions that Sir William built a "fayre chappel" at Euxton, of which manor he was the lord.[2]

In 15th Henry VIII., James Anderton, of Euxton, settled the issues of his lands in Breth, Lydiat, and Whittle, towards paying his debts, &c., then to W. Molineux and Henry Banestre de Banc, and their heirs, to found three "chantryres" with three priests, to pray for the souls of him, and Agnes, his wife, one in the parish church of Leyland, one in Eccleston, and one in the chapel of Euxton.

Henry, sixth son of Sir Richard Molyneux, was instituted rector of Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks, 16th October, 1472, on the presentation of his brother Edmund,[3] who was

---

[1] NOTE.—Bridgens.

[2] NOTE.—The ancient hall at Euxton was built in the reign of Henry VIII. The present edifice was founded in 1739 by William Anderton, who married Mary, daughter of Richard, fifth Viscount Molyneux. The armorial bearings of the Anderton family, quartered with those of the house of Molyneux, are emblazoned on the entrance door.—*Twycross.*

[3] NOTE.—Among the monuments mentioned by Powell (*Topographical Collections*) as existing in Chenies Church, Bucks, is a large stone with figure inlaid of a man in armour, standing praying, with a dog at his feet, a lady by his side, and a Gothic canopy overhead; no arms. Inscription—"Hic jacet dña Agnes Cheyne,

Sheriff for Bucks in 1475. Henry Molyneux was also a canon residentiary in the cathedral church of Exeter, and died in 1491. By his will, dated 4th March, 1489 (*vide* Appendix), he desires to be buried in the cathedral either before the image of St. Michael or that of St. Christopher.

William Molineux, A.M., a grandson of Sir Richard, was presented in 1531 to the living of Maids Moreton, Bucks, by Anne Broughton, heir to John Broughton. He was also chaplain, anno 1529, to Agnes, Duchess of Norfolk, widow of Thomas, second Duke of Norfolk, K.G., celebrated as Lord Surrey for the victory he achieved over James IV. of Scotland at Flodden, and was one of the witnesses to the deposition of the Duchess in reference to the divorce between Henry VIII. and Katherine of Aragon, taken on Friday, 16th July, 1529, in the Church of St. Mary, of the Cluniac Priory of Thetford, by Sampson Mychell, canon, in which she depones that "her age is fifty-two years and over;" that "she knew Henry VII. and his Queen Elizabeth from the time she was fifteen, and remembered Katherine coming from Spain, and the marriage of Arthur and Katherine in St. Paul's;" also, "that the said Arthur and Princess Katherine, now being Queen, were brought to bed the next night after the said marriage, for the deponent did see them lie in one bed the same night in a chamber within the palace prepared for them;" and "that this deponent left them so lying together there the said night."[1]

---

q̄dm uxor dm̄ John Cheyne miltis, qui obyt . . . die . . . A Dm (effaced). Et Edmund Molinux, secuñ maritus predic. dña . . . 1484."

The manor of Drayton Beauchamp was granted by King Edward III. to Thomas Cheyne, his shield-bearer.

[1] NOTE.—Letters and papers of the reign of Henry VIII.

Sir William Molyneux was succeeded by his only son by his first wife, Richard, who married first Eleanor, daughter of Sir Alexander Radcliffe, of Ordsall, and secondly, Eleanor, daughter of Robert Maghull, and was knighted at the coronation of Queen Mary. He served the office of Sheriff for Lancashire in 1556, and died in 1568. He was buried in the church at Sefton, under a tomb bearing the effigies in brass of himself and his two wives, and their children, with the following inscription and epitaph :—

"Sir Richard Molyneux, Knighte, and Dame Elenore his Wyffe, whose soules God p[r]don."

"Dame Worshope was my guide in life,
And did my doinges guide;
Dame Wertue left me not alone,
When Soule from Bodye hyed.
And thoughe that Deathe with dinte of Darte,
Hath brought my corps on sleepe,
The eternal God, my eternal Soule
Eternally doethe kepe."

His grandson and successor, Sir Richard Molyneux,[1] knighted by Queen Elizabeth 24th June, 1586, was Receiver General of the Duchy of Lancaster, and married Frances, daughter of Sir Gilbert Gerard, of Sudbury, Master of the Rolls. He was created a baronet the 22nd May, 1611, being the second upon whom the title was conferred, and was Sheriff of Lancashire 31 and 39 Elizabeth.

[1] NOTE.—John, a younger brother of Sir Richard Molyneux, married Dorothy, daughter of John Booth, of Barton, in the parish of Eccles, Co. Lancaster. The tithes of Overholton, in the parish of Eccles, were granted by Sir Thomas, Gerrard, of Gerrard Bromley, Staffordshire, the 37th Queen Elizabeth, to Robert Molyneux, of Sefton, gent., and by the latter assigned, the 8th November, 1586, to William Hulton, of Hulton, Co. Lancaster.

In the 36th Elizabeth, a pardon, under the Great Seal, was granted to Robert Molyneux, of Sudbury, Co. Middlesex (probably the above-named Robert Molyneux), for killing Laurence Hulme, of Sefton, Esquire, for which the said Robert had been convicted at Lancaster Assizes.—*Almack MSS.*

The plots against Queen Elizabeth and against the Protestant religion having aroused in the nation a spirit of fervent loyalty, an association of Lancashire gentlemen, headed by the Earl of Derby, was formed for the defence of the Queen against the machinations of Mary, Queen of Scots, and the other enemies of the State. A declaration was issued by the association, wherein the members pledged themselves to defend the Queen against all her enemies, foreign and domestic, in confirmation of which they took a solemn oath upon the Holy Evangelists, and in witness thereof affixed their hands and seals, Richard Molineux being amongst the signatories.

Sir Richard Molyneux, Bart., eldest surviving son of Sir Richard Molyneux, first baronet, was advanced to the peerage of Ireland on the 22nd of December, 1628, by the title of Viscount Molyneux, of Maryborough. Richard, his eldest son, by Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Caryll, Knt., of Bentone, county Sussex, succeeded as second Viscount, and actively espoused the cause of Charles I., to whom he advanced considerable sums of money, and with his brother and successor, Caryll, raised two regiments of horse and foot, with which they served during the war.[1] Among the Duke of Sutherland's manuscripts at Trent-

[1] NOTE.—Another member of the Molineux family, Captain Robert Molineux, of the Wood, Co. Lancaster, was slain at the battle of Newbury, fought on the 20th September, 1643.

The names of the Right Hon. Caryl Viscount Molineux, John Molineux, of Bradley, Esquire, and Robert Molineux, of the Wood, Esquire, appear in a list of the nobility and gentry of Lancashire, temp. Charles II., included in Roberts's "Lancashire Collections."

Robert Molineux, of the Wood, gent., compounded for his estate in 1646, at the sum of £240.—*Baines.*

Among the names on the Muster Roll of the Royalist army after the retreat from Newcastle into Yorkshire, appear those of Sir Vivian Molineux, Lieut.-Collonel; Roger Mollineux, Captain, and William Molineux, and Thomas Mollineux, Lieutenants.—*Peacock.*

ham is a diary written by a townsman of Manchester, in which he gives an account of the attack upon the town by Lord Strange in 1642 on behalf of the King, and in which Lord Molineux took a part. "On Sunday, September 25th," says the author of the diary, "the Lord Strange (now since the Earl of Derby) came, accompanied with Lord Molineux, Sir Gilbert Houghton, Sir Gilbert Gerrard (lately made colonel by his Majesty), Sir John Girlington, High Sheriff of Lancashire, Sir Thomas Midleton, Sir Alexander Radcliffe, Sir Thomas Barton, Sir Cecil Trafford, Sir John Talbott, and most of the gentry of the county, with all or great part of the trained or freehold bands in the county, and many Welchmen, in all 3,000 strong, with 5 troops of horse, a troop under the command of his lordship, another under Lord Molineux, another under Captain Windebank, all dragooners, another under Captain Barton, second son to the Earl of Lindsey, and another under the command of Captain St. John, who was after slain. In the afternoon they in two bodies marched within musket shot of the town, when some bullets were exchanged, no great harm done on either side, only a young boy slain on the town's side; both sides continued shooting from their centuries (sentries?) all night. On Monday morning my Lord sent for a parley, which was that the town would deliver up their arms, and receive into the town a troop of horse." The town refused, and after various attacks and skirmishes lasting until Friday, Lord Strange, on Saturday afternoon, "sent to the town for delivery of the prisoners, which were 85, in exchange for 16 whom he had taken; and this was done, and then he went away, with the loss of 220 men, as is conceived." On the 17th March, 1643, the Earl of Derby, accompanied by Lord Molineux, marched after sunset from Lathom

House to Lancaster, and took it by a *coup de main*. At the Battle of Newbury, which took place on the 20th September, 1643, Lord Molineux held a command; the royal army being led by the King in person. In an engagement that took place on the 20th of August, 1644, near Ormskirk, between the Parliamentary forces, under Major-General Meldrum, and those of the Royalists, the latter were routed, and Lord Byron and Lord Molineux were forced to forsake their horses and hide themselves in a corn-field. Edward Moore, son of the Governor of Liverpool, mentions that at the siege and taking of Liverpool in June, 1644, by Prince Rupert, "Carill, who is now Lord Mullinex, killed 7 or 8 pore men with his owne hands," adding, "Good Lord deliver us from ye cruelty of blud-thersty Papests. Amen." Both brothers were at Oxford at its surrender, and subsequently attended Charles II. on his march from Scotland to Worcester, in which battle they were engaged, and on the loss of that day made their escape.

Richard, second Viscount Molyneux,[1] married the Lady Frances Seymour, daughter of William, Marquis of Hertford, restored Duke of Somerset, but had no issue. On the occasion of the marriage, which was privately solemnised at Essex House, October 28th, 1652, the following epithalamium was addressed to Lady Molineux :—[2]

I

"Now when the royal blood is voted down,
And 'tis thought dangerous to be near a crown,
When these alliances true nobles knit,
Threaten the commonwealth as if 'twould split,

[1] NOTE.—Among the State Papers is preserved a license, dated 17th August, 1651, for Lord Molineux to pass with his horses and servants from Islington to London.

[2] NOTE.—Calendar of State Papers.

When Seymour does with Molineux entwine,
Two of the greatest names unite and join;
'Twas wisely done, to debar common eyes,
From violating the solemnities,
'Twas wisely done, to hedge those glories in,
Which they who see irreverently sin.

2

"'Twas well it was not heard at Westminster,
The bans had surely been forbidden there;
But 'tis too late now, the conjunction's past,
And its most happy influence shall last.
Was it not hence that Lilly did foresee
Such peril to the State?—O! no, for he
Converses only with a lower sphere,
Seen no such glories as we mention here;
His stars are governed and obscured by these,
For if his be stars, these are deities.

3

"Let us erect an altar then, and pay
Such offerings as become us, and the day;
They must not wishes be of happiness,
For you, great pair, already do possess;
Nay, are so much, so true essential bliss,
That 'tis by you we come to know what 'tis;
And when hereafter we wish any two
Happy to t' height, must wish them such as you;
But for ourselves, since you are above 't, we may
Wish, and tho' not for, yet to you pray.

4

"True honor, noble love, are drawing on,
And but for your protection, would be gone;
Therefore vouchsafe to bless this mortal state,
(Tho' higher glories do your change await,)
Till it be grown in fashion to be good;
Then leave us some examples of your blood,
Who may, while they to noblest things aspire,
Confess their native glorious active fire,
Kindled from Molineux's and Seymour's breast,
Two names the greatest, and of both the best."

Charlotte, daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux, Bart., first Viscount, married Sir William Stanley, of Hooton, Bart.; and their daughter, Mary, became the wife of Sir John Gage, Bart., of Firle, Sussex.

Caryll Molyneux married Mary, daughter of Sir Alexander Barlow, of Barlow, and succeeded his brother Richard as third Viscount. He was Admiral of the narrow seas, and in 1687 was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire, in the room of William, Earl of Derby,[1] but was displaced at the Revolution, on account of his advocating the cause of James II.[2] and committed to the Tower. He was outlawed by Parliament for his efforts in the Royal cause, but eventually, on paying an excessive fine, regained possession of his estate. He died at Croxteth in 1698, when the family

---

[1] NOTE.—In a letter from the Earl of Clarendon to Sir Edward Bagot, dated 23rd February, 1666, the Earl notices "the reprehension given to the Earl of Derby for too rigorously searching the houses of Mr. Tilsley and Lord Molineux, who well served the late King."—*Bagot Papers.*

[2] NOTE.—Among the Verney MSS. is a letter dated 4th December, 1688, from W. Denton to Sir R. Verney, in which mention is made of the seizure of Chester by Lord Molineux for King James II. "It is in vain (writes Denton) "to send news, it is but telling a tale of a tub, for we cannot know which is true from false. The Commissioners are gone with hopes of returning with an olive branch of peace. Where the Prince of Orange is, is not certainly known here. The Princess of Denmark was certainly at Nottingham last Saturday, and the Bishop of London preached last Sunday there before her. She hath sent for her clothes. Provisions rise here very little. Since I writ this I have seen a letter from Chester that said that upon this day se'nnight Lord Molinox came into Chester with his regiment of Papists, which made a stranger confusion than was in all the last wars; some few were wounded, but I heard of none that were killed; but he possessed himself of both the town and castle."

On the 9th December, 1697, Edmund Hornby, deputy clerk of the Crown for Lancashire, presented a petition to the Treasury, praying to be satisfied for his services in going to Manchester to attend the prosecution of Lord Molineux and others for high treason, and for executing the office of Clerk of the Crown; which claim was allowed.

The Lancashire plot, for alleged participation in which Lord Molineux was accused, was a supposed conspiracy of Lancashire gentlemen, between the years 1689 and 1694, for the restoration of the House of Stuart.

Lord Molineux was arrested at Croxteth, and tried at Manchester, October, 1694, with Sir William Gerrard, Bart., Sir Rowland Stanley, Bart., Sir Thomas Clifton, Bart., and four others.

Mr. Justice Eyres summed up the evidence to the jury, concluding:—"Gentle-

honours devolved upon his only surviving son, William, fourth Viscount, who married Bridget, daughter and heiress of Robert Lucy,[1] of Charlecote, county Warwick, and died in 1717, when his eldest son, Richard, who married Mary, daughter of Francis, Lord Brudenell, succeeded him as fifth Viscount. He was succeeded in 1738 by his brother Caryll as sixth Viscount, whose eldest son, Richard, seventh Viscount, was a priest of the Church of Rome. William, brother of Richard, succeeded as eighth Viscount, and dying without issue in 1758, the title devolved upon his nephew, Charles William, son of Thomas Molyneux, of Croxteth, by his wife Maria, daughter of — Leverly.

Charles William, ninth Viscount Molyneux, conformed to the Established Church in 1768, the family previously having been staunch Catholics, and was advanced the 30th November, 1771, to the dignity of Earl of Sefton, in the peerage of Ireland. By his wife, Isabella[2] (the

---

men,—There is a mystery of iniquity on one side; if ye believe the evidence that has been given for the King, then it is plain there hath been a great contrivance to bring in the French amongst us, and raise a rebellion here, and that these gentlemen were actors in it; but if you do believe it is a contrivance of Lunt and the rest to ruin these gentlemen at the bar, to take away their lives and estates, hoping to enrich themselves thereby, as the witnesses for the prisoners have declared, then the fault will lye more upon the accusers; if you believe it to be so, the gentlemen then are innocent, and you must acquit 'em." The Jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of "not guilty." Mr. Justice Eyres, addressing the gentlemen acquitted, said:—"Gentlemen,—You see under what a mercifull and easy Government you live. You are sensible now that it is tender of the lives of Papists as well of Protestants. You are wash't from this guilt, lett me desire you to reflect on your happiness, and beware of ever entring into plotts and conspiracies against it."

[1] NOTE.—Among the family portraits at Croxteth Hall is a group of the Lucys.

[2] NOTE.—Lady Molyneux was one of the foundresses of the female club alluded to by Walpole in a letter, dated 6th May, 1770, to George Montagu. "There is (he says) a new Institution that begins to make, and, if it proceeds, will make, a considerable noise. It is a club of *both* sexes, to be erected at Almack's, on the model of that *of the men of White's*. Mrs. Fitzroy, Lady Pembroke, Mrs. Meynels, Lady Molyneux, Miss Pelham, and Miss Lloyd, are

"Bell, Countess of Sefton," of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Cosway), second daughter of William, second Earl of Harrington, he left an only child, William Philip, second Earl, Vice-Admiral of Connaught, the friend and companion of George IV.; created a peer of the United Kingdom, 16th June, 1831, as Baron Sefton, of Croxteth, Lancashire. He married 1st January, 1792, Maria, daughter of William, sixth Lord Craven, and died 20th November, 1838, when he was succeeded by his son, Charles William, third Earl, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Lancashire, M.P. for South Lancashire from 1832 to 1835, who married 19th June, 1834, Mary Augusta, only daughter of Robert Greggs Hopwood, of Hopwood Hall, county Lancaster, and died in 1855, when the family honours devolved upon his eldest son, William Philip, fourth Earl, Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire, late Captain, Grenadier Guards, with which regiment he served in the Crimea; and who married 18th July, 1866, Cecil Emily, fifth daughter of Lord Hylton, and has, with other issue, a son and heir, Charles William Hylton, Viscount Molyneux.

Sefton Hall was the seat of the Molyneux family in 1372, and in its pristine grandeur was a stately pile surrounded by a circular moat, and faced the church. It was taken down at the beginning of the present century, having long previously been a farmhouse.

Croxteth Hall (anciently called Crosstoffe),[1] the present

---

the foundresses. I am ashamed to say *I am* of so young and fashionable a society."

The Duchesses of Bedford, Marlborough, and Grafton were members of the club.

[1] NOTE.—Leland, in his *Itinerary*, says, in his quaint manner, "Mr. Molineux, a knight of great lands, 11 Myles from Prestcode, dwelleth at a Place caulled Crosstoffe."

residence of the Earls of Sefton, is pleasantly situated in a park of about 840 acres, abounding in game,[1] about four miles from Liverpool. The principal or west front of the mansion was built in 1702 by William, fourth Viscount Molyneux, whose arms are over the entrance, supported by two lions, with the motto, "Vivere sat vincere." Above is a sculptured trophy of banners, with the family crest on the keystone. In front of the house is a fine terrace, ascended by a double flight of steps. The rooms in this front are spacious and lofty, with the walls panelled in wainscot, the ceilings of stucco enriched in high relief. The south side of the house is more ancient, and was probably erected by Sir Richard Molyneux in the time of Elizabeth. On the east, at the back of the present mansion, was most likely the ancient front, the buildings occupying three sides of a quadrangle, from whence is an entrance leading to a large staircase, the windows of which are still enriched with stained glass in eight compartments—the first containing the royal badge of the Red Rose, within the Garter, crowned; the second, the arms of Queen Elizabeth; the fourth, the armorial coat of Sir Thomas Gerard, Bart.; the fifth, eight quarterings of the Molyneux family, and beneath a badge of the Cross Moline in a circle, supported by two conies, *argent;* the sixth, the arms of Henry VIII.; the seventh, twelve quarterings of the Howard family, surmounted by an earl's coronet; the eighth, the coat of Henry Stanley, fourth Earl of Derby, with an escutcheon of pretence for Clifford.

Queen Victoria honoured Croxteth Park with a visit in the summer of 1851.

---

[1] NOTE.—In December, 1880, in four days' shooting over the preserves at Croxteth, six guns killed the unprecedented number of 6,344 head of game, of which 4,832 were pheasants, 197 ducks, and 999 hares.

The manor of Croxteth was originally an appendage of Knowsley, and the property of the Lathom family, and was held as a knight's fee by tenure of castle guard of the Castle of Lancaster. Having reverted to the Crown, it was granted, in 1446, by Henry VI. to Sir Richard Molyneux, of Sephton, and his heirs. In 21 Edward IV. the herbage and agistment of Croxteth Park, with 400 acres of moor and heath in Fullwood and Penwortham Marsh, were granted to Thomas Molyneux, Esquire, and his heirs for an annual rent of £100. A moiety of the manors of Leyland, Hesken,[1] and Kellermergh was also granted by that monarch to the said Thomas Molyneux and his heirs. He was also appointed Master Forester of Symondeswoode Forest and the Parks of Croxtath and Toxteth, and Steward of West Derbyshire and Salfordshire. In the reign of Richard III., Letters Patent were granted to Thomas Molineux "of the office of King's Serjeant and Attorney at Law, in all his courtes within the counte palatyne of Lancaster."

The perambulation of the forest by twelve knights of the county, in 12 Henry III., returned, "That the whole shire of Lancaster ought to be disforested, except the woods of Quernmore, Conet, and Blesedale, Fullwood, Toxstath, Wood of Derby, Burton Wode, and Croxstath."

The earliest rector of Sefton mentioned in the episcopal register is James Molineux, son of Sir Richard Molineux, Knt., slain at Blore Heath, 1459, who was also Archdeacon of Richmond, and died in 1511.

---

[1] NOTE.—Three carucates in Hesken were granted by William the Conqueror to Wimanus Gernet, which he held by the remarkable service of meeting the King on the borders of the county with his horn and white wand, of conducting him into the county, and remaining with him, and then taking him out again.—*Testa de Nevill.*

Stand Park, near Sefton, was a house belonging to the family, to which they were wont to resort for the amusements of hunting and shooting, it being well stocked with deer.[1]

---

[1] NOTE.—Thomas Cartwright, Bishop of Chester, mentions in his Diary the gift of a buck from Caryll, Lord Molineux, upon the occasion of King James II.'s visit to Chester in August, 1687; and of another when the Bishop visited Wigan, the same year.

EXTRACTS FROM DIARY.

"17 *Jan.*, 1687.—I went 3 miles out of Town in my coach to meet y^e^ L^d^ Tyrconnil and his Lady, and took y^m^ into my coach, and he was received by y^e^ Governor and Souldiers, and conducted to y^e^ palace, where he and his Lady lodged; there sup^d^ with y^m^ 2 Irish L^ds^, Col. Hamilton and frater, Mr. Molinax, Mr. Shendon, S^r^ Rowl. Stanley, S^r^ Tho. Grovenor and Uxor, Mr. Babthorp, S^r^ Jam. Poole, Mr. Poole, Mr. Massy, Mr. Latham J^r^, y^e^ Governor and his Lady, Mrs. Sanderson, Capt. Fielding, Capt. Mackensey, and all y^e^ Officers of y^e^ Garrison. Y^e^ Mayor and Ald. made him a present of wine, &c. Y^e^ Chapter met him at y^e^ Gate.

"26 *Jan.*—We returned with S^r^ Tho. Grovenor and ux^r^ to Chester to dinner, and after prayers Mr. Archdeacon, Mr. Walmsley of Leland, and others, came to visit me, and he delivered me a petition for y^e^ restoring of Euxton Chappel to y^e^ inhabitants, y^e^ key wherof was in y^e^ hands of y^e^ L^d^ Molineux, who alledges that it is his and not theirs, that it has noe maintenance, nor any prayers said in it for 20 years last.

"10 *July.*—I was at y^e^ King's Levy and took his comands to Chester, at wch time I recomended Mr. Molineux, Mr. Massy, my son John (and others) to his favour, and having kissed his hand in y^e^ morning I kissed y^e^ Queens at night. I was at both y^e^ services at St. Georges Chappel, and with y^e^ Princess at night, when y^e^ Nuncio paid his compliments to her.

"9 *Aug.*—The L^d^ Molineaux sent me a fat buck to Wiggain; I dined there with Mr. Major and y^e^ Recorder, went to y^e^ Church to prayers, after dinner called at Mr. Stanleys, and went to y^e^ Anchor at Brigton, when I met my L^d^ Brandon, who sup^d^ with us, and brought y^e^ Bayly of y^e^ town, and an important D^r^ of Phys^c^.

"13 *Aug.*—I wrote to Dr. Johnson, dined with y^e^ Judges, went after dinner to y^e^ Catholick Virgins wher Mr. Gooden lives with y^e^ Lady Allabone and her friend, and sup^d^ at y^e^ Vicaridge; Mr. Tildsley, whose Grandfather Sir Tho. was killed at Wiggan, sent me ½ a fat buck. Mr. Molineaux, Mr. Braithwaite, Mr. Townley, S^r^ W^m^ Gerard, Mr. Poole, &c., visited me.

"24 *Aug.*—The L^d^ Chief Barron and Attorney G^n^ of Ireland, S^r^ Jam. Poole, y^e^ Warden of Manchester College, dined with me, and y^e^ L^d^ Brandon, Col. Howard, Mr. Molineux and 3 friends of his, Capt. Bellingham, S^r^ Rich. Maleverer, and Capt. Fowles sup^d^ with me and y^e^ Recorder and Mr. Dean.

"30 *Aug.*—Presents sent me when y^e^ King was at Chestre. S^r^ Tho. Delves

The present Earl of Sefton owns 20,250 acres in Lancashire, the gross annual rental being £43,000, exclusive of building land in and contiguous to Liverpool.

In 1777 the Corporation of Liverpool purchased from the Molyneux family certain lands and manorial rights for the sum of £17,000.

In the time of Edward the Confessor five thanes held Sefton; there was one hide, and was worth 16 shillings.

Godene held Melinge, containing two carucates and a wood one mile long and half a mile broad. It was worth 10 shillings.

All these thanes were accustomed to pay two ores of pennies for each carucate of land; and by custom they built the King's houses, with their appurtenances, as the villains did. Also they made the fish-ponds, the fences, and the stalls in the wood; and whosoever did not attend this service when he ought was fined two shillings, and afterwards was obliged to attend, and to work until the business was completed. Every one, moreover, sent his

---

sent me a stag wch I gave ½ to y^e^ King, and ½ to y^e^ L^d^ President, L^d^ Brandon ½ a buck, Col. Howard ½ a buck, L^d^ Molineux 1 buck, S^r^ Tho. Stanley of Alderley ½ a buck, S^r^ John Crew a couple of Rabbits and 12 pigeons, Mr. Tilsley a buck, and fruit fm. Col. Whitleys.

"19 *Sept.*—I went with S^r^ Tho. Grosvenor, Mr. Massy, and my son to Leverpool, dined with my L^d^ Molineux at y^e^ bowling green, D^r^ Richmond and his son, and 2 more Gentlemen. Went to my L^d^ Molineux's at night, when I met Bp. Labourne, Mr. Townley, and his brother, &c.

"20 *Sept.*—I continued with Bp. Labourne at my L^d^ Molineux's, and was treated very nobly.

"21 *Sept.*—I went at 11 of y^e^ clock fro. my L^d^ Molineux to Leverpoole, where ye Mayor and Aldermen met me in y^e^ Church, and I commanded y^e^ ch. warden to set y^e^ com^n^ table Altarwise ag^t^ y^e^ wall—they gave me and Mr. Molineux and Mr. Massy a fish dinner, after which we were treated at D^r^ Richmond's very kindly, then went on board y^e^ King's Yatch, after which we were wet to y^e^ skin in going to S^r^ Rowl. Stanley's where we lodged, my Lady then in labour."

reapers for one day in August to cut the King's corn, and if he failed he was amerced two shillings.[1]

Dr. Kuerdon defines a hida, or hyde, as a portion of land set apart for the alimony of the family, or that will yearly maintain one plow, so that a hyde is sometimes taken for a mansion, as when it is said in the charter of King Ethelbert, about the year 845, that every tenth mansion shall be devoted to the servants of God. William of Malmesbury saith, that to the end of the world, the tenth hyde should be to cloath and feed the poor.

A carucate of land is said to have been so much as a plow can work in seasonable time, commonly 120 acres, but varying as the ground was more easy, or harder, or troublesome to be tilled.

---

[1] NOTE.—*Enfield's Essay towards a Hist. of Leverpoole.*

CHAPTER II.

THE HAUGHTON OR TEVERSAL BRANCH OF THE HOUSE OF SEFTON, WITH THAT OF THORPE.

Temp. Henry V. to George III.

"At sessions ther was he lord and sire;
Full oftentime he was knight of the shire.
An anelace, and a gypsciere, all of silk,
Hung at his girdle, white as morwe milk.
A shereve had he ben, and a countour,
Was nowher swiche a worthy vavasour."

Prologue to Canterbury Tales.

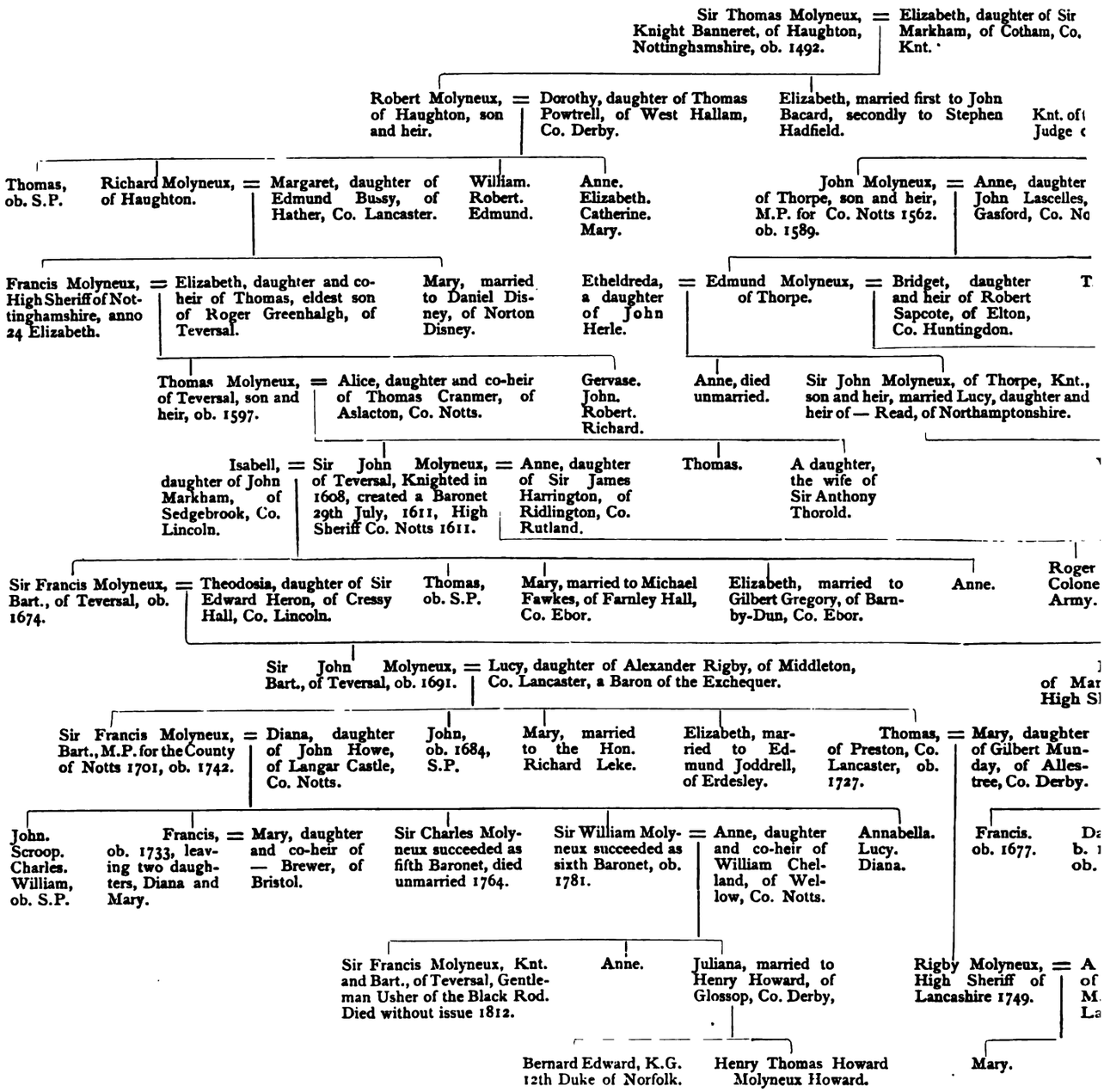
"Now let us talk about the ancient days,
And things which happened long before our birth."

JEAN INGELOW.

THE branch of Molineux of Haughton and Teversal, Co. Notts, from which the Molineux families in Staffordshire and Sussex are descended, comes from Sir Thomas Molineux, Knight Banneret, of Haughton, Co. Notts, second son, by his wife Joane, daughter and heiress of Sir Gilbert Haydock, Knt., of Sir Richard Molyneux, of Sefton, Knight Banneret (13th in descent from William de Moulins), who signalised himself in the wars with France under King Henry V. and was one of the heroes of Agincourt.

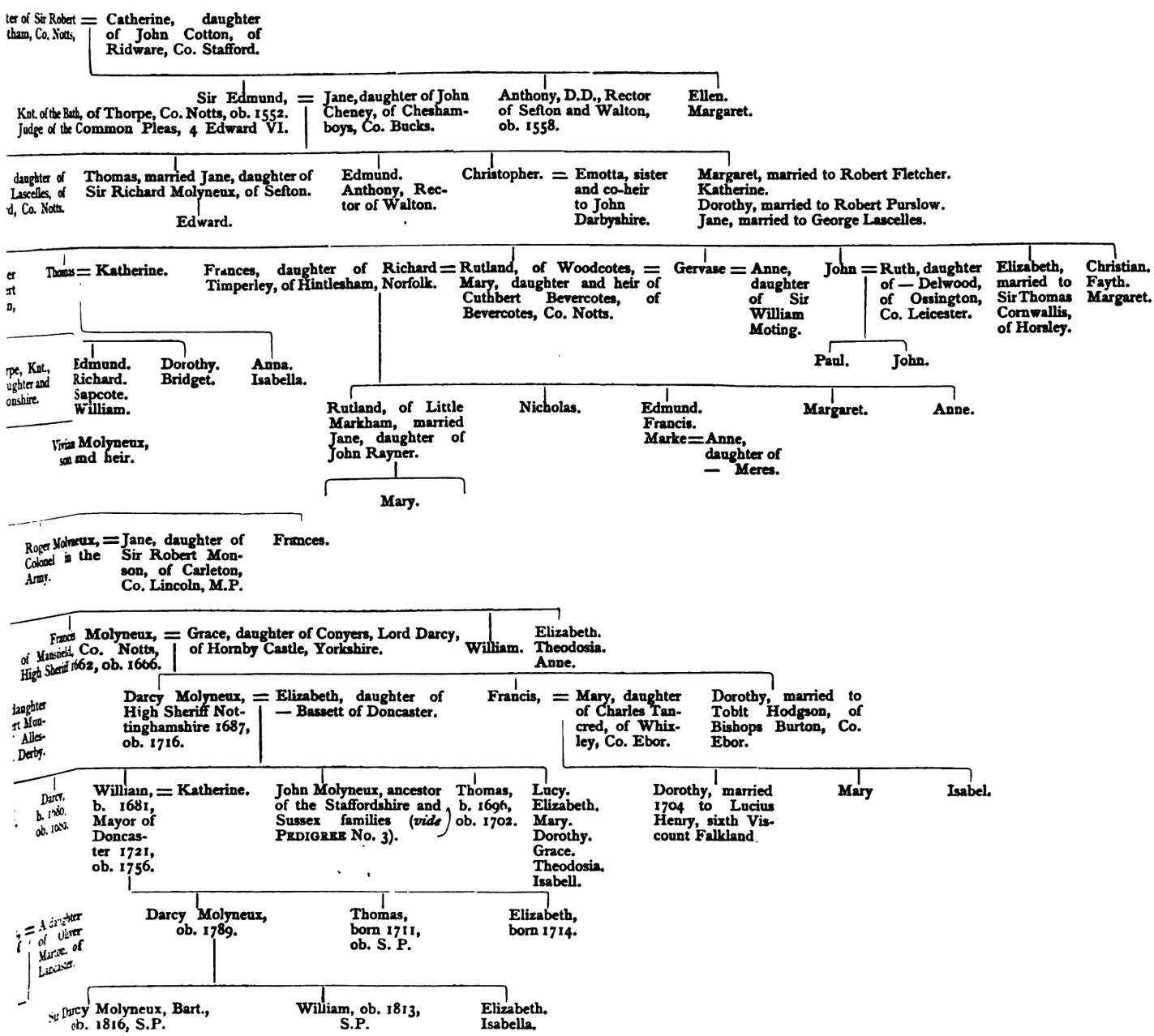
Sir Thomas Molineux was Attorney-General and one of the Privy Council of Edward IV. He was among the "great lordes, knights, and esquiers" who attended the obsequies of that monarch at Windsor in April, 1483. On the 17th of that month, relates an eye-witness quoted in Holinshed, the corpse of the King was conveyed into the Abbey at Westminster, borne by divers knights and esquires, namely, Sir Gilbert Stanley, Sir John Savage,

PEDIGREE OF MOLINEUX,


Sir Thomas Molyneux, Knight Banneret, of Haughton, Nottinghamshire, ob. 1492.
Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Markham, of Cotham, Co. Knt.
Robert Molyneux, of Haughton, son and heir.
Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Powtrell, of West Hallam, Co. Derby.
Elizabeth, married first to John Bacard, secondly to Stephen Hadfield.
Knt. of
Judge
Thomas, ob. S.P.
Richard Molyneux, of Haughton.
Margaret, daughter of Edmund Bussy, of Hather, Co. Lancaster.
William. Robert. Edmund.
Anne. Elizabeth. Catherine. Mary.
John Molyneux, of Thorpe, son and heir, M.P. for Co. Notts 1562. ob. 1589.
Anne, daughter John Lascelles, Gasford, Co. No
Francis Molyneux, High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire, anno 24 Elizabeth.
Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Thomas, eldest son of Roger Greenhalgh, of Teversal.
Mary, married to Daniel Disney, of Norton Disney.
Etheldreda, a daughter of John Herle.
Edmund Molyneux, of Thorpe.
Bridget, daughter and heir of Robert Sapcote, of Elton, Co. Huntingdon.
T
Thomas Molyneux, of Teversal, son and heir, ob. 1597.
Alice, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Cranmer, of Aslacton, Co. Notts.
Gervase. John. Robert. Richard.
Anne, died unmarried.
Sir John Molyneux, of Thorpe, Knt., son and heir, married Lucy, daughter and heir of — Read, of Northamptonshire.
Isabell, daughter of John Markham, of Sedgebrook, Co. Lincoln.
Sir John Molyneux, of Teversal, Knighted in 1608, created a Baronet 29th July, 1611, High Sheriff Co. Notts 1611.
Anne, daughter of Sir James Harrington, of Ridlington, Co. Rutland.
Thomas.
A daughter, the wife of Sir Anthony Thorold.
Sir Francis Molyneux, Bart., of Teversal, ob. 1674.
Theodosia, daughter of Sir Edward Heron, of Cressy Hall, Co. Lincoln.
Thomas, ob. S.P.
Mary, married to Michael Fawkes, of Farnley Hall, Co. Ebor.
Elizabeth, married to Gilbert Gregory, of Barnby-Dun, Co. Ebor.
Anne.
Roger Colone Army.
Sir John Molyneux, Bart., of Teversal, ob. 1691.
Lucy, daughter of Alexander Rigby, of Middleton, Co. Lancaster, a Baron of the Exchequer.
of Mar High Sl
Sir Francis Molyneux, Bart., M.P. for the County of Notts 1701, ob. 1742.
Diana, daughter of John Howe, of Langar Castle, Co. Notts.
John, ob. 1684, S.P.
Mary, married to the Hon. Richard Leke.
Elizabeth, married to Edmund Joddrell, of Erdesley.
Thomas, of Preston, Co. Lancaster, ob. 1727.
Mary, daughter of Gilbert Munday, of Allestree, Co. Derby.
John. Scroop. Charles. William, ob. S.P.
Francis, ob. 1733, leaving two daughters, Diana and Mary.
Mary, daughter and co-heir of — Brewer, of Bristol.
Sir Charles Molyneux succeeded as fifth Baronet, died unmarried 1764.
Sir William Molyneux succeeded as sixth Baronet, ob. 1781.
Anne, daughter and co-heir of William Chelland, of Wellow, Co. Notts.
Annabella. Lucy. Diana.
Francis. ob. 1677.
Da b. ob.
Sir Francis Molyneux, Knt. and Bart., of Teversal, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. Died without issue 1812.
Anne.
Juliana, married to Henry Howard, of Glossop, Co. Derby,
Rigby Molyneux, High Sheriff of Lancashire 1749.
A of M La
Bernard Edward, K.G. 12th Duke of Norfolk.
Henry Thomas Howard Molyneux Howard.
Mary.

No. 2.

:UX, OF HAUGHTON AND TEVERSAL.


ter of Sir Robert tham, Co. Notts, = Catherine, daughter of John Cotton, of Ridware, Co. Stafford.
Sir Edmund, Knt. of the Bath, of Thorpe, Co. Notts, ob. 1552. Judge of the Common Pleas, 4 Edward VI. = Jane, daughter of John Cheney, of Chesham-boys, Co. Bucks.
Anthony, D.D., Rector of Sefton and Walton, ob. 1558.
Ellen. Margaret.
daughter of Lascelles, of d, Co. Notts.
Thomas, married Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux, of Sefton.
Edward.
Edmund. Anthony, Rector of Walton.
Christopher. = Emotta, sister and co-heir to John Darbyshire.
Margaret, married to Robert Fletcher. Katherine. Dorothy, married to Robert Purslow. Jane, married to George Lascelles.
er rt n,
Thomas = Katherine.
Frances, daughter of Richard = Timperley, of Hintlesham, Norfolk.
Rutland, of Woodcotes, = Mary, daughter and heir of Cuthbert Bevercotes, of Bevercotes, Co. Notts.
Gervase = Anne, daughter of Sir William Moting.
John = Ruth, daughter of — Delwood, of Ossington, Co. Leicester.
Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Cornwallis, of Horsley.
Christian. Fayth. Margaret.
rpe, Knt., ughter and onshire.
Edmund. Richard. Sapcote. William.
Dorothy. Bridget.
Anna. Isabella.
Vivian Molyneux, son and heir.
Paul. John.
Rutland, of Little Markham, married Jane, daughter of John Rayner.
Nicholas.
Edmund. Francis. Marke = Anne, daughter of — Meres.
Margaret. Anne.
Mary.
Roger Molyneux, Colonel in the Army. = Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Monson, of Carleton, Co. Lincoln, M.P.
Frances.
Frances Molyneux, of Mansfield, Co. Notts, High Sheriff 1662, ob. 1666. = Grace, daughter of Conyers, Lord Darcy, of Hornby Castle, Yorkshire.
William.
Elizabeth. Theodosia. Anne.
daughter rt Mun- Alles- Derby.
Darcy Molyneux, High Sheriff Nottinghamshire 1687, ob. 1716. = Elizabeth, daughter of — Bassett of Doncaster.
Francis, = Mary, daughter of Charles Tancred, of Whixley, Co. Ebor.
Dorothy, married to Tobit Hodgson, of Bishops Burton, Co. Ebor.
Darcy, b. 1680. ob. 1000.
William, b. 1681, Mayor of Doncaster 1721, ob. 1756. = Katherine.
John Molyneux, ancestor of the Staffordshire and Sussex families (vide PEDIGREE No. 3).
Thomas, b. 1696, ob. 1702.
Lucy. Elizabeth. Mary. Dorothy. Grace. Theodosia. Isabell.
Dorothy, married 1704 to Lucius Henry, sixth Viscount Falkland.
Mary
Isabel.
= A daughter of Oliver Marsh, of Lancaster.
Darcy Molyneux, ob. 1789.
Thomas, born 1711, ob. S. P.
Elizabeth, born 1714.
Sir Darcy Molyneux, Bart., ob. 1816, S.P.
William, ob. 1813, S.P.
Elizabeth. Isabella.

Sir Thomas Wortley, Sir Thomas Molyneux, Sir John Welles, John Cheny, and others; having upon the corpse a rich and large black cloth of gold, with a cross of white cloth of gold; and above that a rich canopy of cloth imperial, fringed with gold and blue silk, borne by Sir Thomas Seyntley, Sir William Parr, Controller, Sir John Asteley, and Sir William Stonor, Knights; and at every corner a banner; and the Lord Howard bore the King's banner next before the corpse; the officers of arms standing about them. The body was then placed in a "worthy herse," preceded by a great procession. The Lord Howard, the King's Bannerer, riding next before the fore-horse, bearing the King's banner upon a courser trapped with black cloth, with divers escutcheons of the King's arms, with his mourning hood upon his head. In above order they proceeded to Syon that night, where, at the church door, the Bishop "censed the corps," which was then borne into the the choir; and in the morning in like manner to Windsor, where at Eton the Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop of Ely, and the College met and "censed the corps," and so proceeded to the Castle gate, and thence to the new church. In the evening, they of the College said the whole Psalter; and there was a great watch that night, by great lords, knights, esquires of the body, and others; among them being the Lord Burgoyne, the Lord Audley, the Lord Morley, the Lord Lisle, the Lord Howard, the Lord Wells, the Lord Delawar, the Lord Fitzhugh, the Lord Cobham, Sir John of Arundell, Sir Thomas Bonser, of Berneys, Sir Thomas St. Leger, Sir Gilbert Debenham, Sir Henry Ferrers, Sir John Savage, Sir Gilbert Stanley, Sir Thomas Wortley, Sir Thomas Molyneux, Sir William Parker, and Sir William Stonor.

Sir Thomas was created a Knight Banneret by Richard,

Duke of Gloucester, at Berwick, for his services in the expedition to Scotland in 1482. He built the church and the ancient hall at Hawton, and was buried, 6 Henry VII., in the chancel of the church, under an altar tomb, surmounted by his effigy in armour, with the following inscription :—

"Hic jacet Thomas Molineux, Banneretus factus in recuperatione Ville Berwick in munibus scotorum, An. Dom. 1482, per manus Ricardi Ducis Gloucesterie, postea Regis Anglie."

The church, in which several of the Molineux family are interred, is a remarkably fine specimen of the decorated style of ecclesiastical architecture prevailing at that period. In the windows were formerly to be seen the Molineux coat, impaled with those of Markham, Cotton, Bingham, Bussy, Cranmer, &c. Two shields with the cross moline are yet to be seen over the old west door of the church. The effigy upon the tomb of Sir Thomas, much mutilated, with two shields of the Molineux arms, still remain, but the inscription has long since disappeared.[1]

---

[1] NOTE.—The church of All Saints, Hawton, comprises a decorated chancel of three bays, a nave with clerestory and aisles, and a lofty perpendicular tower.

The sedilia occupy the wall between the central and eastern windows, and consist of three seats of magnificent structure. The north wall sepulchre is also very fine, and of rich design. The sculptures represent the resurrection and ascension of the Saviour, in three series : the first comprising the four soldiers set to watch the burial-place; then the resurrection of the Christ, with the three Marys bearing alabastra in their hands, and two angels beautifully and delicately executed; the third represents the ascension, in which the head and body of the Saviour are lost in the heavens, the legs and feet only being portrayed. The twelve apostles are divided into four groups, and are much mutilated. The guards of the tomb have helmets and portions of chain mail; their shields bear dragons and heads in profile.

The founder's tomb is rich and beautiful. His effigy is clothed in chain mail,

The following inscriptions are mentioned in Thoroton's History of Notts, as formerly existing in the church:—

In the Brass of a Stone on which are the Molyneux Arms, with a Crescent—

"Of your charitie pray for the soules of William Molyneux, and Marget, his wife, their childrens' soules, and all christian soules, which William departed this present life the last day of October, 1541."

In the Chancel on a piece of brass, upon a little plain stone—

"Of your charity pray for the soules of ROBERT MOLINEUX, Esquire, and DOROTHY, his wife, which Robert deceased 13 April, 1539."

Sir Thomas Molineux was twice married; his first wife being Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Markham, of Cotham, Co. Notts, Knight, by whom he had an only son, Robert, and a daughter, Elizabeth. He married, secondly, Katherine, daughter of John Cotton, of Ridware,[1] Co. Stafford, and widow of Thomas Powtrell, of West Hallam, Derbyshire, by whom he had two sons, Edmund and Anthony, and two daughters, Ellen, who married first, John Bond, of Coventry, and secondly, Laurence Ireland, of Lidiat; and Margaret, wife of Sir Hugh Willoughby, Knt., of Risley, Derbyshire.

Robert Molineux espoused Dorothy, daughter of Thomas

---

and his hands are upraised in prayer; his legs are crossed, and rest upon a lion. At the back of the tomb is a hagioscope.—*Journal of the Archæological Association*, 1852.

[1] NOTE.—Under an arch on the south side of the chancel of the church at Hamstall Ridware is an altar tomb, on the side of which is a shield with the following arms: "Ar. a fess between 3 cinquefoils, Gu." (Powtrell). "B, a cross moline, Arg." (Molineux), impaling "B, a spread eagle, Arg." (Cotton), with the inscription, "Katerin 1st married Th. Powtrell, of Halō, and second Thos. Molyneux, of Hauton."—*Shaw's Staffordshire.*

Powtrell, of West Hallam, Derbyshire, and had issue five sons, Thomas, Richard, William, Robert, and Edmund; and four daughters, Anne, Elizabeth, Catherine, and Mary.

Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Thomas Molineux by his first wife, was married first to John Bacard, and second to Stephen Hadfield, whose great-granddaughters, Elizabeth and Barbara, married respectively Thomas Whalley, of Kirketon, and William Whalley.[1]

Radcliffe Molineux,[2] a nephew of Sir Thomas Molineux, was vicar of Chishall Parva, Essex, in 1521; and William, another nephew, was rector of Packlesham, in the same county, in 1515.

---

[1] NOTE.—Thomas Whalley, of Cotgrave, Notts, married Margaretta, daughter of — Molyneux, and John Molyneux, of New Hall, West Derby, Lancashire, married Margaret, daughter of John Whalley, Co. Lancaster.

Richard Whalley, of Shelford, sold anno 32 Henry VIII. to William Molyneux, of Haughton, third son of Robert Molyneux, one messuage in Milngate, Newark.

In the chancel of Screveton Church, Notts, is a very stately monument of alabaster for Richard Whalley, Esquire, a man of eminent note in his time, one of the challengers at tournament in the time of King Henry VIII. He is mentioned in the MSS. memoirs of Edward VI. as a trusty friend and kinsman of the good Duke of Somerset, then Lord Protector of the Realm, for whose sake he suffered much by imprisonment, paid a large composition to Queen Mary, and contracted debts to the sum of £48,866 13*s.* 4*d.* Over his head, at a little distance, stands a coronet, in grateful memory of the patent designed by King Edward VI. to create him Earl of Nottingham.

The Rev. Peter Whalley, LL.B., Rector of St. Gabriel Fenchurch and St. Margaret Pattens, London, edited, in 1756, an edition of Ben Jonson's works, a copy of which formerly belonging to Samuel Whalley, Esquire, of Footherly Hall, near Lichfield, is in the possession of Gisborne Molineux, Esquire, to whose grandfather, Thomas Gisborne Molineux, it was bequeathed by Mrs. Whalley.

Footherly, according to Erdeswicke, belonged in the time of Elizabeth to the Floyers, when Francis Floyer was settled there. From them it passed to Samuel Whalley. From the Whalleys it was purchased by Lewis Buckeridge, at whose death it was again sold.

In the Calendar of Proceedings in Chancery in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, John Molineux appears as plaintiff in a suit against Richard Whalley, relative to lands in Musholmsfield.

[2] NOTE.—*Newcomb's Repertorium.*

Robert, younger brother to Sir Thomas Molineux, married Agnes, widow of Robert Sheryngton, who it appears from the inscription to her memory in the church of St. Michael's, Paternoster, London, had as her third husband William Cheney. "Prey of your cherete for the soul of Agnes Cheney, wydow, late wyff vnto William Cheney, somtym Esquyr for the body vnto King Harry the seventh. Whych Agnes dyed the fyfteenth day of July, in the yere of our Lord God on thousand four hundryd-eyghty and seven. And for the souls of William Cheney, Robert Molyneux, and Robert Sheryngton, her husbands, and all Christen souls." [1]

Adam Molineux, LL.D., uncle to Sir Thomas Molineux, elected Dean of Salisbury, 24th October, 1441, having been previously Archdeacon, was consecrated Bishop of Chichester [2] in 1445; and filled also the offices of Keeper of the Privy Seal to Henry VI., and Clerk to the Privy Council. In 1449 he received permission to retire from all secular employment, and to travel for the benefit of his soul, taking with him the sum of 500 marks for his maintenance. On the 9th January, 1450, when at Portsmouth preparing to sail for France, he was murdered by a party of sailors, at the instigation, it is alleged, of Richard, Duke of York.

Adam Molineux, or as he is styled in the Acts of the Privy Council, Dr. Moleyns, was a man held in high repute and estimation, and was employed on several occasions in the conduct of various important State affairs. In 1440 he was directed, conjointly with John, Lord Tiptoft and four other persons, to conclude a treaty

[1] NOTE.—*Weever's Funeral Monuments.*

[2] NOTE.—The Bishop gave to the high altar of the Cathedral Church of Chichester "certain rich clothes of crimson velvet."

with the envoys of the Archbishop of Cologne, who, it appears from their instructions, wished to become the "King's homager and feoded man," and to perform the services stipulated at a former period. In July, 1443, Dr. Moleyns was empowered, with the Bishop of St. David's, to treat with the Commissioners from Holland and Zealand respecting some infringements of the truce, and on the commercial relations of those countries with England; and in 1444 he with the Earl of Suffolk were appointed two of the King's Ambassadors to conclude a truce with France. They were subsequently appointed Commissioners to borrow money for the expenses of the King's marriage with Margaret of Anjou. In the will of Henry VI. the Bishop is named as one of the King's feoffees.[1]

That the Bishop was a favourite with the King is evident from the unusual privileges granted to him:—The exemption of all coast land belonging to the see from the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty; and the licence to impark 10,000 acres of land in his diocese, and to case with stone and fortify twelve out of his fifteen manor-houses.

A writ of Privy Seal issued 20 Henry VI. authorises the payment of £20 paid "by the hands of Master Adam Moleyns," to divers doctors, notaries, and clerks, lately by the King's command laboriously employed respecting "a superstitious sect of necromancers, and persons charged with witchcraft and incantations," and which sum the King commanded to be distributed amongst them by way of reward.[2]

Upon the death of Adam Molineux his brother Robert was found to be his heir. Robert Molineux married

[1] NOTE.—*Nicholas's Testamenta Vetusta.*

[2] NOTE.—Issues of the Exchequer.

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Baldwin L'Estrange, Knt.,[1] by his wife Margaret, daughter of Edmund Lodelowe. His daughter Elizabeth became the wife of Sir William Troutbeck, Knt., whose daughter and heir, Ellen, was married to Gilbert Talbot, of Grafton,[2] Northamptonshire, ancestor of the Earls of Waterford, now extinct.

---

[1] NOTE.—Lysons, in his *Environs of London*, states that Margaret, relict of Baldwin L'Estrange, died anno 1432, seized of a third part of two parts of the manor of Pomfret upon Thames, in the parish of Stepney, which severalty was valued at 20s. an acre. Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Molineux, aged 14, was her heir. The said Margaret, according to Atkyns, was also seized of Ludelos, within the manor of Campden, Co. Gloucester, 10 Henry VI. In the 6 Edward IV., Robert Molyneux was seized of the manor of Chipping Campden, and in the 13 Edward IV. John Molyneux, his son and heir, was the possessor. The manor, with the advowson of the chapel of S. Catherine, descended afterwards to his daughter Cicely, wife of John Joslyn, by whom a fine of the manor and of the advowson was levied to the use of Thomas Molineux and others, 10 Henry VII. The following notices respecting the manor, and the Molineux family in conjunction therewith, are taken from the Calendarium Inquis' Post-mortem :—

"6 Edward IV.—Robertus Molineux, armiger. Cheping Camden medietas manerii—Gloucestershire."

"13 Edward IV.—Joh'es Molyneux, armiger. Cheping Camden medietas manerii extent, 4 mess 'iben voc Huntsfee—Gloucestershire.

Pirrehalle in Pirre et Barr Parva } maner five messuag. } Staffordshire.

Sutton in Colevill maner' membr' Honnisworth terra, &c. } Staffordshire.

Lynches 3^{tia} pars manerii Mudle maner 'membr' } Salop."

"2 Ric. III.—Joh'es Molyneux.

Cheping Camden medictas manerii Huntsfee infra domin de Cheping Camden } quartuar mess., &c. } Gloucestershire."

[2] NOTE.—James Molyneux, son of Sir Richard Molyneux, Knt., was instituted Incumbent of Grafton, 29th November, 1477, on the presentation of Anthony Wydeville, Lord Rivers and Scales.—*Bridge's Hist. of Northamptonshire.*

On the 29th March, 18 Hen. VII., James Molyneux and William Standisshe were appointed Barons of the Exchequer during pleasure.—*Duchy Records.*

In 1434, Thomas Wydevill, Esq., by his will directed his feoffees to convey the Hermitage of St. Mary and St. Michael of Grafton, with other lands, to the Abbey of St. James, near Northampton. Anthony, Earl Rivers, dispossessed the

Edmund,[1] eldest son of Sir Thomas Molineux, by his second wife, Katherine, daughter of John Cotton, was created a Knight of the Bath, on being appointed Judge of the Common Pleas, 22nd October, 1550, 4 Edward VI. He was a member of "His Majesty's Council in the Northern Parts," an institution arising out of the demands of the Pilgrims of Grace for the purpose of facilitating the administration of justice, and saving suitors in the north the inconvenience and cost of repairing to the metropolis. The Earl of Shrewsbury was appointed Lord President, with an allowance of £1,000 a year for the entertainment of himself and his Council, which body was composed of twenty-two members besides the President, and included Henry, Earl of Westmorland, Henry, Earl of Cumberland, Cuthbert, Bishop of Durham, Lord William Dacres of the north, John, Lord Conyers, Thomas, Lord Wharton, John Hind, Knt., one of His Majesty's Justices of the Common Pleas, and Edmund Molineux, Knt., Sergeant-at-law. Sir Edmund received his legal instruction at Gray's Inn, to which society he was twice reader; was made King's Sergeant in 1543,[2] and died at Thorpe, Co. Notts, in 1552, and was buried in the church at Hawton. By his wife,

---

Abbot, and his will, made on the 23rd June, 1483, the day before his execution, has this clause: "Also I will that all such land as I purchased by the mean of Sir James Molaynes, priest, remayned still w^t^ the man^r^ of Grafton, toward the finding of the priest of t'harmitage."—*Baker's History of Northamptonshire.*

[1] NOTE.—John Butler, of Kirkland Hall, Lancashire, by his will, dated 16th February, 1543, bequeathed to his son John, "all things belonging to his chapel, his velvet nightcap, damask doublet, and all the harness that he has:" also "his white horse and buckskin saddle." To Mr. Edmund Molyneux, learned in the law, his "white dun stag."

[2] NOTE.—In the accounts of the bailiffs of Shrewsbury for 1542 appears the item, "Paid Molynex, Sergeant-at-law, and Robert Broke, learned in the law, for their counsel, and overlooking a petition exibited for discharge of the subsidies, 15*s*."—*Owen and Blakeway's Hist. of Shrewsbury.*

Jane, youngest daughter of John Cheney,[1] of Cheshamboys, Bucks, Sheriff of Bucks and Beds, 1505 and 1520, he left five sons—John, his heir, Edmund, Thomas (who married his cousin Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton, by whom he had a son, Edward),[2] Anthony, Rector of Walton, 1557, and Christopher[3] (who married Emotta, sister and coheir to John Darbyshire)—and four daughters —Margaret (wife of Robert Fletcher, of Stoke Bardolph),

---

[1] NOTE.—*Lipscomb's History of Bucks* records the death, on 15th August, 1468, of Sir John Cheyne, aged 100. He had been in the Holy Wars, in which he slew "*quondam immunissimum gigantem*," near the Sepulchre of Christ, and was thereupon made a Knight Banneret.

At a Privy Council held at Westminster, 12th March, 1541, William Emlar, a goldsmith of London, was examined for buying certain images of silver and other plate which had been stolen from the College of Eton; and was committed to the Porter's Ward. On the following day John Cheney, a late scholar of Eton, was examined before the Council concerning the robbery, and having made a confession in writing, was committed to the keeping of the clerk of the check of the guard. On the 15th March, Robert Cheney, of Chessamboys, Bucks, Esquire, entered into a recognizance of one hundred pounds for the appearance of his son before the Council at all times within twelve months ensuing, "upon reasonable warning."—*Tighe and Davis's Annals of Windsor.*

[2] NOTE.—Some of the descendants of Edward Molineux appear to have settled at Mansfield, Notts. The registers there record the baptism on 11th July, 1696, of Anne, daughter of Edward and Alice Molyneux; on 4th December, 1697, of a son, Edward; on 13th September, 1700, of a daughter, Frances; and on 28th January, 1704, of another daughter, Mary. The burial of Edward Molineux is recorded on 6th May, 1704, and that of Alice, his wife, on 23rd September, in the same year.

An Edward Molyneux was Rector of Ashton-under-Lyne, 1535.

[3] NOTE.—Christopher Molineux, with his brothers, Thomas and Edmund, and his nephew, Edmund Molineux, appear as defendants in a suit in Chancery, brought by one John Brownlowe, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, under "a claim by purchase of the manor of Saxondale and divers lands thereto belonging, late the estate of Sir Edmund Molineux, deceased."—*Calendar of Proceedings in Chancery.*

In the Office of the Remembrancer of the City of London is preserved a letter, dated 24th January, 1594, from Sir John Puckering to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, soliciting the reversion of a Common Pleader's place, for Christopher Molineux, of Gray's Inn.

Katherine (who died unmarried), Dorothy (wife of Robert Purslow), and Jane (wife of George Lascelles).

Frances, daughter of Robert Fletcher, married Francis, son of Francis Molineux, of Haughton, and had issue Francis Molineux, of Stoke Bardolph, Robert, John, and Mary.

The character of Sir Edmund Molineux is depicted by Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, as "that of a man of very mild spirit, modest and courteous behaviour, affable, fine, neat, cleanly, gracious, and acceptable to all sorts of men, well beloved, and not meanly regarded and esteemed where he carried authority, and had place of Government; who, for his integrity, honest plainness, and sincerity, coupled with an ancestor kind of godly life and sanctimony, was a man, for all these respects, greatly to be admired, honoured, and reverenced."

Sir Edmund Molineux was Lord of the Manor of Thorpe, to which he added lands formerly belonging to the Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem, of the preceptory of Eagle, in the county of Lincoln, besides other lands in the counties of Bucks and York. He was succeeded by his eldest son John, of Thorpe, Knight of the Shire in 1562, who married Anne, daughter of John Lascelles, of Gasford, Notts, by whom he had five sons—Edmund, of Thorpe; Thomas (who by his wife Katherine had twin daughters, Anna and Isabella); Rutland, of Woodcotes (who married first, Mary, daughter and heir of Cuthbert Bevercotes, of Bevercotes, Notts, and secondly, Frances, daughter to Richard Timperley, of Hintlesham, Norfolk, by whom he had five sons, Rutland, of Little Markham, Nicholas, Edmund, Marke, and Francis, and two daughters, Margaret, wife of Edward Henshaw, of Fledborough, Co. Notts, and Anne); Gervase (who married Anne, daughter

of Sir William Moting); and John, of Farnton, near Newark; besides four daughters—Elizabeth (wife of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, of Horsley, groom porter to Queen Elizabeth and James I.), Christian, Fayth, and Margaret (married first to Leonard Lovelace, of Hever, Kent, and secondly to Thomas Clarke, of Hyde Abbey, near Winchester).

Rutland Molineux, of Little Markham, married Jane, daughter of John Rayner, of Great Drayton, Notts, and had one daughter, Mary. His brother, Marke, married Anne, daughter of — Meires,[1] of Lownd Hall, Nottinghamshire.

Thoroton states that Queen Elizabeth granted to John Molineux, Esquire, of Thorpe, the lordships or manors of Carleton, Kingston, and Carleton Baron, with other lands which were late the possessions of Thomas, Lord Dacre. The grant was probably made in recognition of his military services, and as a zealous and active justice of the peace.

The Earl of Shrewsbury, in a letter to the Privy Council dated Chatsworth, 27th May, 1570, states that he has sent the book of certificates for the county of Nottingham, of the sums raised and expended for provision of armour, &c., as they elucidate the charges against Mr. Molyneux, Mr. Lassells, and other captains who served against the rebels in the North.

In 1574, a William Wharton, of Ripon, Co. York, presented a petition to the Privy Council, praying that a book of prophecies delivered by the petitioner to John Molineux, justice of the peace in the North Riding of

---

[1] NOTE.—Lady Elizabeth Meires was executrix under the will of William Molyneux, of Hawton, nephew to Sir Edmund Molyneux, who died in 1542.

Yorkshire, may be sent for; it having been delivered to Mr. Molineux, that the person from whom it was received might be examined, and the author punished. In the book her Majesty's person and estate were "dishonorably touched and reprehended," and a "discourse made of the acts of the nobility of the realm, and of persons beyond the seas."

In February of the same year, Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, wrote from Hampton Court to John Molineux and Avery Uvedale, stating that her Majesty understands that there are divers fugitive traitors lurking in corners, and maintained by their secret friends, "to the peril of peace by their naughty devices;" and that he requires them on her Majesty's behalf, with all dexterity to seek to bring the said rebels and their coadjutors to light. That it is suspected that divers letters and messages are conveyed through the West Marches to the Queen of Scots by persons repairing into Yorkshire under colour to buy horses,—adding in conclusion, "Let diligent regard be had for their apprehension."

Rutland Molyneux was it seems a recusant, and a grant of lease of two parts of his manors and lands was made, 4th June, 1622, to Dan. Wood and Rich. Andrews, in trust for payment of his debts, and maintenance of his wife and children, a rent of £20 being reserved to the King.[1]

The estate of Bevercotes, with other lands, were sold by Rutland Molineux to the Earl of Clare.

---

[1] NOTE.—Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, in a letter dated Sheffield Lodge, 26th August, 1609, addressed to Lord Salisbury, sends information of an accusation brought against Rutland Molyneux by Lady Markham, the most "pragmatical-headed lady in these parts of England." She, Sir John Hollis, and his chaplain, Chapman, have all a grudge against Molyneux. Questions whether this information be not a plot to drive him from this part of the country.

John Molineux, of Farnton, married Ruth, daughter of — Delwood, of Ossington, Co. Leicester, and had issue two sons, Paul and John; and four daughters, Fayth (married to Edward Jermin, of Branton, Huntingdonshire), Mary, Anne, and Elizabeth.

Edmund, eldest son of John Molyneux, of Thorpe, had as his first wife, Etheldred, daughter of John Herle, by whom he had an only son, John, and a daughter, Anne. He married secondly Bridget, daughter and heir of Robert Sapcote,[1] of Elton, Co. Huntingdon, by whom, who died in 1612, he had four sons, Sapcote,[2] Edmund, William, and Richard, with two daughters, Dorothy and Bridget. His son and heir, John, who was knighted in 1614, married Lucy, daughter and heir of —— Read, of Northamptonshire, by whom he had six children, Vivian being his heir. The manor of Thorpe was sold by Sir John to John Halsey and others.

From an order issued 26th October, 1616, by Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, requiring Sir John Molyneux to give security to allow his wife Lucy £120 per annum for maintenance, it would seem that their married life was the reverse of felicitous. Lady Molyneux, two years later, in 1618, petitioned the King for relief of herself and six children, representing that "her husband deals hardly with her, and has sold his estate, worth £30,000, much under its value." Sir Thomas Coventry, Solicitor-General, and Sir Anthony Ben, Recorder of London, to whom the matter was referred, reported, however, to the Privy

[1] NOTE.—Entry in Register at Thorpe:—"1612, Brigitta Molineux Vidua Edmundi Molineux ARMIGERI sepulta 25 Octobrer, Anno Supradicta."

[2] NOTE.—Sapcote, it appears, was a *mauvais sujet*, and took to evil courses. The brief but significant phrase "suspensus apud London," appended to his name in the pedigree of the family in the *Herald's Visitations of Notts*, is suggestive of his untimely end.

Council, that Lady Molyneux "was unable to disprove most of the allegations" of Mr. Holt and Mr. Halsey that they were losers by their transactions with Sir John Molyneux. On the 17th June, 1628, Lady Molyneux, then a widow, presented a petition to the House of Lords "that Sir Francis Clarke may be ordered to pay the arrears of the annuity due to her out of the lands belonging to her late husband." Sir Francis Clarke in his answer characterized the petition as scandalous, and denied the charge of defrauding Lady Molyneux of her annuity, many persons having a prior right to the profit from the manor of Thorpe.

Sir John leased the manors granted by Queen Elizabeth to his grandfather to a Mr. Halsey for a term of eighty years. The inheritance was afterwards sold by Vivian Molineux, his son and heir, to Sir Gervas Clifton, Knight and Baronet.

Anthony Molineux, D.D., younger brother to Sir Edmund Molineux, Knt., of Thorpe, was Rector of Sefton and Walton, Co. Lancaster; he likewise held the living of Tring, Herts. The church at Sefton, dedicated to St. Helen, and school-houses adjoining, were rebuilt by him, whether wholly or in part is uncertain, in the reign of Henry VIII., and Dodsworth states that he built the great wall round Magdalen College, Oxford. He died 5 Queen Mary. Contemporary writers describe him as "a man of great integrity, and liberal to the poor," as well as "a famous preacher." By his will, dated 1553, he appoints as his executors Sir Richard Molyneux, Knt., and his brother-in-law, Lawrence Ireland, and bequeaths his property to his brothers and sisters. To his godson, Anthony Molineux, he leaves a gilt spoon.

Thomas,[1] eldest son of Robert Molineux, of Haughton, died without issue.

Richard Molineux, of Haughton, the second son, married Margaret, daughter of Edmund Bussy, of Hather, Co. Lancaster, and had issue an only son, Francis, and a daughter, Mary, wife of Daniel Disney, of Norton Disney.

Francis Molineux, of Haughton and Teversal, Notts, and of Hallam, Derbyshire, filled the office of High Sheriff of Derbyshire anno 6 Elizabeth, and of Nottinghamshire anno 24 Elizabeth. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Thomas, eldest son of Roger Greenhalgh, of Teversal, Co. Notts, by which marriage he had a family of five sons, Thomas, Gervase (Recorder of Newark 2 James I.), John, Robert, and Richard; and two daughters, Frances and Jane.

Roger Greenhalgh, by his will dated in December, 1562,

---

[1] NOTE.—On 30th July, 1500, Gamaliel Clifton, scholar and bachelor of laws, a son of Sir Gervase Clifton, Knt., of Clifton, Notts, was instituted to the rectory of Hawton on the presentation of Thomas Molineux, Esquire. He was admitted the same year to the stall of Wiston, York, and afterwards became a Canon of Windsor and Dean of Hereford.

Thomas Molineux was an executor to the will of Sir Henry Pierrepoint, Knight, and supervisor under the will of Richard Peyrpointe, Clerk. Sir Henry Pierrepoint was ancestor of the Earls of Kingston, and particularly distinguished himself at the Battle of Towton, fought on Palm Sunday, 1461, between the adherents of the Red and White Roses. By his will, dated 23rd October, 1489, he desires "To be buried in the Parish Church of Saynte Edmond in Holme, among my worshipfull auncetres;" and after divers bequests he leaves "The residue to the discrecion of my executors, they to dispose of my goods for the wele of my soule, and the soules of all myne auncetres, as they will answer aneust God at the daie of Jugement, and as they wold that I did for theyme in case like; which executors I make, John Charnock, parsonne of Widmerpole, John Caunt, parsonne of Holme, John Vilers, Esquier, Thomas Molyneux, Esquier, and Sir William Coke, parish priest of Saynte James' chapell of Lynne; and I make the righte reverande fader in God, and myne especiall good lorde, my lorde Thomas th' archbishop of Yorke, supervisor."

gave all his plate and other valuables to his cousins, Francis Molineux and Ann Neville. Teversal, with Woodhouse, Stanley, Dunshil, Newbald, and several other lordships and manors in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, he gave to the said Francis Molineux and his heirs.[1]

Thomas,[2] the eldest son and heir of Francis Molineux, died in 1597, leaving by his wife, Alice, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Cranmer, of Aslacton, Co. Notts, great-nephew of Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, two sons, John and Thomas, and a daughter, who became the wife of Sir Anthony Thorold.

Catherine, daughter of Richard, youngest son of Francis Molineux, was married to John, son of Richard Stanhope.

John, the eldest son of Thomas Molineux, was knighted by King James I., at Whitehall, 10th November, 1608, and created a Baronet 29th June, 1611, in which year his kinsman, Sir Richard Molyneux, of Sefton,[3] was likewise

---

[1] NOTE.—*Thoroton's Notts.*

[2] NOTE.—A letter from Dr. Downham, Bishop of Chester, to the Privy Council, dated 1st February, 1575—6, respecting neglect of worship in Lancashire and Cheshire, encloses certificate with the names of those who were summoned to appear before the Bishop. Among those who "shewed themselves conformable," appear the names of "Thomas Mollinex, gen." and "John Mollinex, schalern," the latter probably second son of William Molyneux, of Sefton, brother to Sir Richard Molyneux, Knt., first Baronet.—*Chetham Society's Publications.*

[3] NOTE.—Sir Richard Molyneux was appointed in the same year Butler in the County Palatine of Lancaster for life.

Nicholas Assheton in his Journal relates the following anecdote of Sir Richard: "July 18, 1617, Sir Richard and Mr. Assheton made a match, a dunn gelding against a dunn nagg of Sir Richard, at Lirpoole, for 20 pieces a side. Sir Richard and my coozen to ride light as they can, so as Sir Richard be ten stone."

On the 26th June, 1596, Sir Richard Molyneux, his wife, the Lady Gerard, her mother, William, Earl of Derby, Mr. Hoghton, and others, on their way to Lyme, called unexpectedly upon Dr. Dee, the Warden of Manchester, who made them what he called "a skaller's collation," which was taken in good part.—*Chetham Society's Publications.*

advanced to that dignity. Sir John served the office of High Sheriff for Nottinghamshire the same year. He was twice married, his first wife being Isabell, daughter of John Markham, of Sedgebrook, Co. Lincoln, by whom he had two sons, Francis and Thomas; and three daughters, Mary, married to Michael Fawkes, of Woodhall, South Duffield, and Farnley Hall, Co. York, Anne, and Elizabeth. Sir John married secondly, on the 11th August, 1613, at St. Giles, Cripplegate, London,[1] Anne, daughter of Sir James Harynton, of Ridlington, Co. Rutland, and widow of Sir Thomas Foljambe, Knt.,[2] by whom, besides a daughter, Frances, he had one son, Roger Molineux,[3] of Hasland Hall, Chesterfield,[4] a colonel in the army, who

[1] NOTE.—*Nichol's Collectanea Typographica et Genealogica.*

[2] NOTE.—Lady Molyneux brought several actions against her brother-in-law, Sir Francis Foljambe, Bart., which, coupled with his extravagant style of living, compelled him in 1633 to sell Walton and the greater part of the Derbyshire estates to the Ingram family. Lady Molyneux appears to have herself fallen into pecuniary difficulties, for on 10th March, 1625, a grant was issued to her of protection from arrest for one year; and sixteen years later, on the 2nd February, 1641, she presented a petition to the House of Lords, setting forth that she was a prisoner in the Fleet, and was possessed of lands in Derbyshire worth £800 per annum, but about sixteen years ago became indebted for various sums, and for twelve years past all her lands have been in the King's hands, through outlawries and extents; prays that the persons named may state their several claims, that witnesses may be called, and that she may be set at liberty to prosecute her cause. A financial statement is appended to the petition showing that petitioner is stripped of all her estate, saving £50 per annum allowed by the Court of Exchequer for her maintenance.

[3] NOTE.—On the 27th November, 1633, John Dinley, writing to Sir Francis Nethersole from the Hague, mentions that "The Queen of Bohemia wishes him to inquire after a young son of Lady Fulgiams, or Mollenax, who has been recommended to her for a page." The Queen of Bohemia here mentioned was Elizabeth, daughter of King James I., wife of Frederick, Elector Palatine, and the mother of Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice. For her lovable dispositon, she acquired the title of "Queen of Hearts." Young Roger Molineux was chosen and went out as page of honour to the Electress.—*Calendar of State Papers.*

[4] NOTE.—Colonel Molineux afterwards sold the Hall to Captain John Lowe, of the Alderwasley family.

married Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Monson, of Carleton, Lincolnshire, M.P. for the county.

By her will, dated July, 1644, Dame Anne Molineux, of Chesterfield, Co. Derby, widow of Sir John Molineux, after desiring to be buried in St. Bride's Church, London, bequeaths her manors in the counties of Derby and York to her daughter, Frances, and her son, Roger, "if he shall be reduced to the obedience of the King and Parliament."

In 1643, during the Civil War between King Charles I. and the Parliament, a party of Newarkers, headed by Colonel Molyneux, seized a Committee of Parliamentarians at Wirksworth, in Derbyshire.[1] At the commencement of the war Winfield Manor House was garrisoned for the Parliament, and taken by the Earl of Newcastle towards the close of the year 1643. It was then made a royal garrison, and the command given to Colonel Roger Molineux.[2]

For his delinquency to the Commonwealth, Roger Molineux had to compound for his estate in the sum of £200.[3]

Elizabeth, younger daughter of Sir John Molineux, Bart., by his first wife, Isabell Markham, married Gilbert Gregory, of Barnby, Yorkshire. She was buried, 29th March, 1638, in the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Barnby.[4]

Anne, second daughter of Sir John Molineux by his first wife, died unmarried in 1633, and was likewise buried in the church at Barnby, where, against the south wall of the chancel, near the door, is an altar tomb of freestone,

---

[1] NOTE.—*Dickinson's Hist. of Newark.*

[2] NOTE.—*Lyson's Magna Britannia.*

[3] NOTE.—*The Reliquary*—Vol. xiv.

[4] NOTE.—*Hunter's South Yorkshire.*

having on the sides the arms of Molyneux, a cross moline, and another shield, a lion rampant, with the inscription: "Here lyeth interred the corps of Anne Molyneux, II daughter to S[r] John Molyneux of Teversal, in the county of Notts, Knight and Baronet. Which Anne departed this life the III day of Novemb[r]. 1633, ætatis sua xxvii."

"Whom God doth love, of them he makes his choice
To wait on him, and here hath stilled her voice,
That with him it might be raised hyer
To sing Halleluiahs in his holy quyer."

Gilbert Holles, Earl of Clare, and Sir John Molineux were joint lords of the manor of Blackwell, in the hundred of Scarsdale, Derbyshire, in 1610. Sir John's estate eventually became the property of his descendant, Henry Howard Molyneux, M.P.

Owing to his splendid way of living, Sir John Molineux[1] was obliged to sell a good part of his large estate, and to mortgage the manor of Hawton to Sir Francis Leake, whose descendant, the Earl of Scarsdale, ultimately inherited the property.

Francis, eldest son of Sir John Molineux, succeeded his father as second Baronet, and married Theodosia, daughter of Sir Edward Heron, of Cressy Hall, Lincolnshire,[2] K.B., by whom he had three sons, John, Francis, and William,

[1] NOTE.—Sir Anthony Weldon, author of a "Satirical Description of Scotland," alludes to Sir John, in a letter dated Leith, 20th June, 1617, as "the noble Sir John Mollineux."

[2] NOTE.—The Heron family was descended from Sir John Heron, Knt., Privy Councillor to Henry VII.

Margaret, mother of Henry VII., was once entertained at Cressy Hall. The bedstead whereon the Queen lay was removed to a farmhouse called Wrighalt, where it was to be seen until about 1750. It was described as being made of oak, with panels of old embossed work, very large, and shut up on all sides with wainscot, with two holes left at the bottom end, each big enough to admit a grown person.

A vast heronry formerly existed in the park.—*Allen.*

and three daughters, Elizabeth, married to Hugh Cartwright, of Hengrave, Co. Notts, Theodosia, married to Edward Bunney, of Newland, Co. York, and Anne. He died 12th October, 1674, and was succeeded, as third Baronet, by his eldest son, Sir John Molineux,[1] Bart., of Teversal, born 1623, who, by his wife Lucy, daughter of Alexander Rigby, of Middleton, Co. Lancaster, a Baron of the Exchequer, had three sons, Francis, fourth Baronet, John, a student of Gray's Inn, ob. 1684, unmarried, and Thomas; besides four daughters, of whom Mary was wife of the Hon. Richard Leke, son of the third Earl of Scarsdale, and Elizabeth, married to Edmund Jodrell, of Erdesley, Cheshire.

On the 4th March, 1642, 16 Charles I., was issued "an ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for the speedy raising and levying of money for the maintenance of the army raised by the Parliament, and other great affairs of the commonwealth, by a weekly assessment upon the cities of London and Westminster, and every county and city of the kingdom of England, and the dominion of Wales." The weekly assessment of the county and borough of Nottingham being fixed at £187 10*s*. The committee appointed to carry this ordinance into effect, so far as related to the county of Nottingham, consisted of Sir Francis Thornhagh and Sir Francis Molineux, John Hutchinson, Charles White, Henry Ireton, Francis Pierrepont, Joseph Widmerpool, Robert

---

[1] NOTE.—Sir John was possessed of the manor of Becconsall by Hesketh, Co. Lancaster, which property afterwards descended through the marriage of an heiress of the Molineux family to Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart., of Rufford Hall. On a large stone lying in 1836 at the end of the farm buildings attached to Becconsall Hall was inscribed, "John and Lucy Molyneux built this House Anno 1667. T. H."

Rayns, Gilbert Millington, and Francis Thornhagh, jun., esquires.[1]

Francis Molyneux, of Mansfield, Co. Notts, second son of Sir Francis Molyneux, second Baronet, married Grace, daughter of Conyers, Lord Darcy, of Hornby Castle, Yorkshire,[2] and sister to Conyers, Earl of Holderness, by whom he had issue two sons, Darcy and Francis, and three daughters, of whom Dorothy, the youngest, was married 15th April, 1680, at All Saints' Church, York, to Tobit Hodgson, of Bishops Burton, Co. York. He was High Sheriff for Notts 1662, and died 6th February, 1666, and was buried in the church at Mansfield.[3]

William, third son of Sir Francis Molyneux, an East India merchant, died at sea, about 1663, unmarried.

Darcy Molineux, the eldest son of Francis Molineux, of Mansfield, was baptized 3rd August, 1652, at Mansfield

---

[1] NOTE.—*Bailey's Annals of Notts.*

[2] NOTE.—Conyers, fourth Baron Conyers, succeeded to that barony after the termination of the abeyance, 13th July, 1644, and being paternally descended from Lord Darcy, was created Baron Darcy by patent, 10th August, 1641. He died in 1653, leaving by his wife, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Henry Bellasyse, of Newborough, Co. York, a son and successor, Conyers, fifth Baron Conyers, created 5th December, 1682, Earl of Holderness.—*Burke's Peerage and Baronetage.*

[3] NOTE.—At the date of Hunter's visit to Mansfield Church, the 10th August, 1802, there was to be seen on a seat door, probably that of the pew occupied by the Molineux family, a cross moline pierced square; also a plate inscribed—

"Hic jacet Francisci Molyneux filius natu minor Domini Francisci Molyneux de Teversall, Baronetti, qui in uxorum duxit Graciam filiam Grenevilis Conyers Darcy, Domini Darcy Meynille et Conyers, et obiit die Februarie sexto anno Domini 1666. Et Darcias Molyneux filius natu major predicti Francisci Molyneux qui obiit decimo quarto die Aprilis anno Domini 1716."—*Collectanea Huntereana.*

In the Court Rolls of Mansfield is the following entry:—

"To this Court came Richard Girdler and Eliz. his wife, and John Marsh and Gertrude his wife, to use of George Sylvester (query) and Edmd. Bell, to fulfil the last will of Mr. Molineux."—*Ibid.*

Church, and married, February, 1674, Elizabeth, daughter of —— Bassett, of Doncaster, by whom he had a family of five sons, Francis, who died in 1677, Darcy, who died in 1689, William, John (of whom hereafter—*vide* Chapter III., page 63), and Thomas; and seven daughters, Lucy, Elizabeth, Mary, Dorothy, Grace, Theodosia, and Isabell. He filled the office of High Sheriff for Nottinghamshire 1687, and died in 1716, and was buried in Mansfield Church.[1]

William, the third son, settled in Doncaster, of which town he was Mayor in 1721 and 1754.[2] He died in 1756. His surviving son, Darcy, a merchant in Leeds, died in 1789, leaving two sons, Darcy, who, upon the death in 1812 of Sir Francis Molyneux, Bart., of Wellow, Co. Notts, assumed the title, and died without issue, at Sheepscar, near Leeds, in 1816,[3] and William, who died in 1813, and two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Gray, and Isabella, wife of John Holgate.

Sir Francis Molyneux, fourth Baronet,[4] married Diana,

---

[1] NOTE.—Harrod in his *Hist. of Mansfield*, 1801, mentions that the purple covering for the communion table in the church was the gift of a Mrs. Mary Molyneux.

[2] NOTE.—In 1721, during the Mayoralty of William Molyneux, the five church bells were taken down and eight new ones with new metal hung up; and in 1754 a turnpike road was made from the Friars' bridge, and a set of chimes fixed in the church.—*Miller's Hist. of Doncaster.*

[3] NOTE.—Since his death the Baronetcy has been in abeyance.

[4] NOTE.—On the 26th January, 1765, occurred the fatal duel between William, Lord Byron, of Newstead Abbey, and William Chaworth, Esquire, of Annesley Hall. The fatal affair took place after a dinner of the "Nottinghamshire Club," the members of which were in the habit of meeting and dining together once a week during the season at the "Star and Garter" Tavern, Pall Mall. On the day above mentioned, the meeting consisted of John Thornhagh Hewett, Esq. (who presided as chairman), Sir Robert Burdett, Frederick Montague, Esq., John Sherwin, Esq., Lord Byron, Francis Molineux, Esq. (grandson of Sir F. Molineux, Bart., M.P.), William Chaworth, Esq., George Douston, Esq., and Charles Mellish, Jun., Esq. All was sociability and good humour till about the

daughter of John Howe, of Langar Castle, Nottinghamshire, sister to Scroop, Viscount Howe. He was M.P. for th e county of Notts in 1701, 13 William III., and again in 1702, 1 Anne, and died in 1741, ætat. eighty-six. Of his seven sons, John and Scroop died without issue. Francis died anno 1733, leaving, by his wife Mary, daughter and co-heir of — Brewer, of Bristol, two daughters, Diana [1] and Mary. He was one of the Verderers of Sherwood Forest. Charles,[2] the fifth son, succeeded his father as fifth Baronet, filled the office of High Sheriff of Notts in 1748, and died unmarried in 1764.

William Molyneux, the youngest son, married Anne, daughter and co-heir of William Chelland, of Wellow, Co. Notts, High Sheriff for the county in 1737, and succeeded his brother Charles as sixth Baronet. He died in 1781, leaving a son and heir, Francis, and a daughter, Juliana, married 11th October, 1764, to Henry Howard, of Sheffield, and Heath Hall, Yorkshire, whose eldest son, Bernard Edward, succeeded in 1815 his cousin as 12th

---

usual hour of departure, seven o'clock, when it was customary to have the bill brought in with the last bottle, about which time Mr. Hewett started a conversation concerning game, which elicited some remarks touching Sir Charles Sedley's manors, between Mr. Chaworth and Lord Byron, that eventually led to a duel in a room in the house between those two gentlemen, ending in the death of the former.

[1] NOTE.—Diana Molyneux died at Bath the 15th June, 1750, and was buried in the abbey church, where there is a mural marble tablet to her memory.

[2] NOTE.—In 1745 a writ was received from the King, directed to the Mayor of Nottingham, authorising him to levy forces and discharge other necessary duties connected with the defence of the town and the preservation of the public peace on the approach of the Scotch rebels southward. The Duke of Kingston undertook to raise a regiment of light cavalry for the service of the Crown, which regiment was afterwards engaged at the Battle of Culloden, where three butchers among the Nottingham men slew fourteen of the enemy with their own swords. Sir Charles Molyneux, Bart., subscribed £100 towards the fund for raising and equipping this regiment.—*Bailey's Annals of Notts.*

Duke of Norfolk, and was created a Knight of the Garter in 1835.

Thomas, youngest brother of Sir Francis Molyneux, fourth Baronet, a Turkey merchant in London, afterwards of Preston, Co. Lancaster, married Mary, daughter of Gilbert Munday, of Allestree, Derbyshire, by whom he had an only son, Rigby, High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1749, who married, 8th January, 1739, a daughter of Oliver Marton, of Lancaster, with whom he had a dowry of £4,000. Their only child, Mary, became first the wife of John Bushell, M.D., and secondly of Captain Griffiths.

Dorothy, daughter of Francis, second son of Francis Molineux, of Mansfield, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Charles Tancred, of Whixley, Co. York, was married 5th October, 1704, at Chiswick Church, Middlesex, to Lucius Henry, sixth Viscount Falkland.[1] Francis Molineux, who styles himself in his will, proved in 1719, "Citizen and Tallowchandler," carried on the business of a woollen-draper in St. Paul's Churchyard, in the City of London, and his name frequently appears in the Calendar of State Papers in connection with contracts for army clothing.[2] He left to his brother Darcy and his friend Mr. Gibson,

---

[1] NOTE.—Entry in Register, Chiswick Church:—"The Right Hon. Lucius Henry, Lord Falkland, of St. James, Westminster, single man, and Mad. Dorothee Molyneux, of St. Gregory's, London, single woman, married by licence, Oct. 5, 1704."—*Lyson's Environs of London.*

[2] NOTE.—The Government of the day, probably from impecuniosity, appears to have been somewhat dilatory in meeting the payments due under these contracts. The Calendar of State Papers contains a Report, dated 17th August, 1698, of Lord Ranalegh to the Lords of the Treasury on the petition of Francis Mollineux and others, praying payment of £2,326 19*s.* 11½*d.*, due to them for clothing the officers of several regiments, recommending them for consideration and relief; in reference to which the following Minute was made by "My Lords,"—"When any farther part of ye Flanders subsistence is paid, this shall be taken care of."

attorney in the Lord Mayor's Court, his executors, each five yards of black cloth for mourning.

Sir Francis Molyneux, of Wellow, Co. Notts, seventh Baronet, son and heir of Sir William Molyneux, sixth Baronet, was appointed gentleman usher daily waiter to the Queen in 1761, and was knighted on being made Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod in 1765. He died unmarried in 1812, when the family estates passed to his nephew, Lord Henry Thomas Howard, second son, by Juliana, sister to Sir Francis, of Henry Howard, of Sheffield, Derbyshire, and Heath Hall, Yorkshire, brother to Bernard Edward, twelfth Duke of Norfolk, K.G., and who thereupon assumed the name of Molyneux.

Sir Francis Molyneux, with the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lincoln, Lord J. Clinton, Sir R. Sutton, Bart., John Musters, Esq., and a large number of other noblemen and gentlemen, attended the obsequies of the Duke of Kingston, K.G., on the 19th April, 1774, at Holme Pierrepont, Nottinghamshire.[1]

At the election for the County of Notts; 9th September, 1780, a large body of freeholders met the candidates at the race-stand on the forest, and forming into a procession marched to the County Hall, Nottingham. Lord Edward Bentinck was nominated by F. Montagu, Esq., of Papplewick, and C. Medows, Esq., by J. Sherwin, Esq., of Nottingham. They were then declared duly elected, and Sir Francis Molyneux—who attended for Lord Edward Bentinck, detained by illness in London—and Mr. Medows were chaired round the town in the customary manner.[2]

---

[1] NOTE.—*The Nottingham Date Book.*

[2] NOTE.—*The Nottingham Date Book.*

Percy Fitzgerald, in his *Life of George IV.*, relates the following story of a freak perpetrated by the notorious Lord Barrymore one night at Vauxhall, when Sir Francis Molineux formed one of the party at supper:—"Lord Barrymore had, unknown to us, contrived to dress Tom Hooper, the tinman (one of the first pugilists of his time, and who was permanently retained by his Lordship as a sort of bodyguard), as a clergyman, to be in waiting at Vauxhall, in case we should get into any dispute. His black clothes, formal hat, hair powdered and curled round, so far disguised him that he was unknown to us all at first, though Hooper's queer dialect must soon have discovered him to the waiters. About three o'clock, whilst at supper, Lord Falkland, Henry Barry, Sir Francis Molineux, &c., were of our party; there was a continued noise and rioting, and the arrack punch was beginning to operate. On a sudden, all were seen running towards the orchestra, the whole garden seemed to be in confusion, and our party, all impatience, sallied out, those at the further end of the box walking over the table, kicking down the dishes. It seems that Hooper was now for fighting with everybody. A large ring was made, and, advancing in a boxing attitude, he threatened to fight anyone, but all retired before him."

Teversalt, Tevershalt, Tevershall, or Tersall, was the freehold of Leuric the Saxon before the Conquest, when it became the fee of Ralph Fitzhubert, under whom one Godefried held it, whose posterity took the name of Barré, or Bárry. They inhabited this place for some generations, and were benefactors to the Abbey of Beauchief, in Derbyshire, giving it common of pasture for four hundred sheep, and other things, which William their descendant confirmed. From the family of Barry the manor passed to

Roger Greenhalgh, who was put into possession of it by a contract of marriage, made May 6th, 23 Henry VII. This Roger made a will, whereby he gave this estate to his granddaughter, Elizabeth, wife of Francis Molineux, Esq., whose great-grandson, Sir Francis, made Teversal his principal seat for some years, till his son, John, was married to Lucy, daughter of Alexander Rigby, when he gave up his house here to him, and settled himself at Kneveton,[1] an estate purchased by his father, Sir John Molineux, Bart., in 1678, of John Thornhagh, of Fenton.

Walpoole, in the *British Traveller*, describes Kneveton as "a very handsome structure, built on an eminence from whence there is a prospect both extensive and delightful."

The ancient family mansion at Kneveton was taken down in 1781, the estates having passed with their sole heiress, Juliana, daughter of Sir William Molyneux, Bart., of Teversal, to Lord Howard, whose eldest daughter, the Hon. Henrietta Anne Howard Molyneux, niece of Bernard Edward, twelfth Duke of Norfolk, was married in August, 1830, to Lord Porchester, afterwards third Earl of Carnarvon.[2]

The parish of Teversal is situated about four miles west of Mansfield.

The patrons of the living in 1779 were Thomas Berry and wife, and Diana Molyneux, spinster. Sir Francis Molyneux, Bart., was the patron in 1716, Sir Charles Molyneux, Bart., in 1753,[3] and Sir Francis Molyneux, Knt. and Bart., LL.D., in 1812.

The monuments which claim the greatest antiquity in the church are two slabs of flat marble in the south part

[1] NOTE.—*Magna Britannia.*

[2] NOTE.—*Bailey's Annals of Notts.*

[3] NOTE.—*Thoroton's Notts.*

of the church in memory of Roger Greenhalghe, who died in 1562, and Ann, his wife, deceased in 1538. Engraven round the figures on the slabs are these inscriptions:—

"Orate pro animâ Rogeri Greenhalghe, armigeri, domini quondam istius ville, qui quidem Rogerus obiit vicessimo tertio die mensis Januarii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo sexagesimo secundo; cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen."

"Orate pro animabus Rogeri Greenhalghe, armigeri, et Anne uxoris sue unius filiarum Thome Babington, de Dethik; quequidem Anna obiit nonagesimo die Junii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo tricesimo octavo; quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen."

Over which on the wall on a scroll are the words—

"Memor esto, quoniam
mors non tardat
quid superbie
terra et cinis."

Near it are some armorial bearings of the family cut in white marble.

In the chancel are three mural monuments to the memory of the Baronets of the Molyneux family. The first is of the second Baronet, who died in 1674; it is of white alabaster, having an elegant cornice, surmounted by his crest, and in various parts emblazoned with his own and five other coats of arms. His bust is in the centre between two black marble pillars of the Corinthian order, and under, on a white marble tablet, is the following memorial:—

"Corpus hic requiescit
Dni. Francisci Molyneux à Baronetto
Baronetti

qui patrimonis familiam
familiæ patrimonium,
reliquit et adauxit.
Fortunem omnem tulit
omnemque emendavit
quem Theodosia, Edwardi Heron de
Cressy Hall in agro Lincoln.
Balnei militis filia in uxorem ducta,
numerosâ prole ditavit,
quatuor nempe filiis sexque filiabus.
Ipse in maneris suo de Kneveton
corpus deposuit,
et in Domino obdormivit,
12° Octob. anno Dni 1674 ætatis suæ 72;
Matrimonii verò cum præcharissimâ
dictâ conjuge 54.
In cujus memoriam Johannes Molyneux,
Baronettus filius hæresque hoc merito
lugens posuit."

The second monument, somewhat similar to the first, is to the memory of Sir John Molyneux, Bart., and Lucy, his wife, and is surmounted by a flaming urn and his crest. Two busts of Sir John and his lady, in white alabaster, appear between black columns of the Ionic order. Beneath is inscribed—

"Here lyes interred the body of Sir John Molyneux, son and heir of Sir Francis Molyneux, Baronett; and also the body of Dame Lucy, his wife, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. Sir John departed this life in October, 1691, and Dame Lucy in August, 1688. Sir Francis, son and heire of Sir John Molyneux, erected this."

The third monument, which is built of white and black

marble, displays the busts of Sir Francis and his lady in white marble, and their joint arms emblazoned underneath with this eulogium :—

"M. S.

In a vault in this church are deposited the remains of Sir Francis Molyneux, Bart., of this place, and of Dame Diana, his wife, the daughter of John Howe, Esq., of Langar, in this county. She had by him seven sons and three daughters, and departed this life the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1718, in the 60th year of her age. Sir Francis died the 12th day of March, 1741, aged 86 years.

Happy in the conjugal,
not unhappy in the parental state,
they ended their days in peace
and in full assurance of a blessed
Resurrection.

Sir Charles Molyneux, Bart., fifth son and heir, put up this monument to the memory of the best of parents."

On the south side of the nave are hung the achievements of several of the Baronets and their ladies. In the church is a large and elegant seat of oak belonging to the Molyneux family, having double doors ornamented at each corner with twisted Corinthian columns, which support a large canopy, in the centre of which the Molyneux arms are carved, and beneath is a spacious vault where are deposited the remains of the family; the door of the chancel has on it the initials J. M. (for John Molyneux), 1617.

The communion plate is of silver, and very handsome, consisting of a large flagon, the gift of Sir Charles Molyneux, Bart., 1749, with two salvers and a cup, presented by Mrs. Diana Molyneux; the whole adorned with their arms.

In the churchyard, on a plain headstone, is this inscription :—

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. Richard Marriot of Rowthorn, who departed this life Sept. 9, 1743, aged 84. He lived in the service of the Molyneux family,[1] of this place, upwards of 70 years. Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

The ancient Hall of Teversal was of stone, and erected apparently at different periods, the centre portion being the most ancient, built probably by Roger Greenhalgh, in the reign of Henry VIII. The grand entrance was through a porch (over which in 1811 were still remaining the arms of the Greenhalgh family, impaling Babington), having at the farther end a massy oak door, bearing date 1612, that once opened into a spacious hall, at the north end of which was the gallery. The suite of rooms, though not on an extensive scale, were stately and handsome in their day. The rooms most deserving of observation were the dining-parlour and the drawing-room; the former had its walls embellished to the last with white embossed stucco, representing a variety of rural scenery, the sport of hawking, and the story of Actæon. The Hall stood on high ground, overlooking to the south extensive gardens descending to terraces by flights of steps, and ornamented at intervals with some venerable yews. The Hall was pulled down at the beginning of the present century.[2]

---

[1] NOTE.—Sir Francis, Sir John, Sir Francis, and Sir Charles Molyneux, successively.

[2] NOTE.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxxiv., part 2, which contains a view of the Hall as it appeared in 1811. Lewis, in his *Topographical Dictionary*, states that the ancient mansion house was built by Gilbert Greenhalghe in the reign of Henry VII., and that the ruins, together with the remains of a hanging garden on a very magnificent scale, were still existing in 1831.

CHAPTER III.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE AND SUSSEX FAMILIES OF THE TEVERSAL BRANCH OF THE HOUSE OF SEFTON.

Temp. Charles I. to Victoria.

"Time rolls his ceaseless course. The race of yore,
Who danced our infancy upon their knee,
And told our marv'lling boyhood legend's store
Of their strange ventures happ'd by land or sea,
How are they blotted from the things that be."

SCOTT.

SOME uncertainty exists as to the precise date when the Staffordshire branch of the Molineux family first settled in the county. The name of Molineux, with those of Townsend, Davenport, Lawley of Canvell, Turton, Heathcote of Longford, Fowler, and Marsh of Wimborne, appear amongst the families who took a leading position in Staffordshire subsequent to the accession of the House of Brunswick. The family had, however, been seated in the county for a considerable period anterior to that date.

From an entry in the register of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Wolverhampton, it appears that "Joane, daughter of Robert Molineux," was baptized in that church on the 24th January, 1629; and that William, a son of the said Robert Molineux, was baptized there on the 24th April, 1632.

The register of the parish of Willenhall, near Wolverhampton, records the burial, in 1638, in the church there of Richard Molineux, a descendant probably of the Molineuxes of Thorpe, Co. Notts. This Richard is believed to have been the grandfather of Richard Molineux, of

Thomas, of Beechfield, Bowden, Co. Chester. = Mary, daughter of William Lomas, of Manchester.

Thomas Lomas, of Manchester. = Harriet.

Rev. John Lomas, of Walton Breck, near Liverpool. = Emily.

Maria.
Eliza Jane.
Fanny.

Thomas Hardman Molineux.
John George William.

Rev. J. B. Faussett, M.A., Rector of Laughton, Co. Leicester. = Emily.

Rev. John Trew, of Greenock. = Alice Mary.

Willenhall, gentleman, who died 24th April, 1723, and who by his first wife, Mary, had two sons—Thomas, baptized 26th July, 1669, and Richard, baptized 10th September, 1685—besides three daughters, Margaret, Mary, and Elizabeth. By his second wife, Hannah, he had six sons, John, Daniel, William, Thomas, Joseph, and Richard, besides a daughter, Hannah.

Daniel, the eldest surviving son of the above-named Richard and Hannah Molineux, settled in Dublin. Nichols mentions that Hannah, daughter and heiress of Daniel Molineux, of Dublin, iron merchant, married in 1756 Thomas Marston, of Willenhall and Dublin, and that their granddaughter, Hannah Marston, married Edward D'Oyly,[1] of the family of D'Oyly, of Shottisham, Co. Norfolk.

Joseph, the fifth son of the said Richard Molineux, married, apparently as his second wife, Mary, daughter of Thomas Birch, of Lapley, Staffordshire, gentleman. By his will, proved in 1773, he charged his copyhold estate within the manor of Hampstead, in the said county, with the sum of £1,000 for the benefit of his children by his said wife.

John[2] (*vide* Chapter II. page 52), second surviving son of Darcy Molineux, of Mansfield, Co. Notts, and great-grandson of Sir Francis Molineux, of Teversal, Bart., settled in Wolverhampton at the commencement of the eighteenth

---

[1] NOTE.—Edward D'Oyly purchased in 1801 of the mortgagees of Metcalfe Graham Steele the manor or lordship of Kirby Wiske, with the mansion of Sion Hill, Co. York, and thereupon came to reside there. He was Justice of the Peace for the North Riding, and was looked upon as a great benefactor to his neighbourhood, the bridge over the River Swale, at Skipton, being built entirely at his own expense. He died at Fontainebleau, France, the 30th September, 1823.

[2] NOTE.—John Molineux had a cousin living at Liverpool, who had a son John, and a daughter, who married a Mr. Edmondson, by whom she had a son, a colonel in the army, who died in India.—*Heralds' College.*

century, where he engaged in the iron trade, and where Thomas, his eldest son, was born, on the 17th March, 1704, being baptized on the 22nd of the same month. By his wife, Mary, who died in 1735, he had, besides Thomas, four other sons—Richard, John, Joseph, and Benjamin—and three daughters, Anne, Mary, and Elizabeth. He died in 1754; and was buried in the Church of St. Peter, Wolverhampton. He was the immediate ancestor of the eldest branch of the Staffordshire Molineuxes and of the family seated at Lewes in Sussex.

Thomas, the eldest son of the said John Molineux, married on the 5th August, 1732, at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Margaret, daughter of — Gisborne,[1] by whom he had nine sons and three daughters, all of whom, with the exception of John (born 14th May, 1736), Benjamin (who died unmarried, 12th December, 1782), Richard, and Thomas Gisborne (born 12th June, 1747), died in infancy.

Margaret, widow of Thomas Molineux, died 25th August, 1791, and was buried in the family vault built by Richard Molineux at Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton, her funeral being attended by her son, Thomas Gisborne Molineux, her grandson Thomas Gisborne Molineux, her nephew, George Molineux, of Molineux House, Wolverhampton, Isaac Scott, and Lewis Clutterbuck, of Ford House, Wolverhampton. The following obituary notice appeared at the time in a Wolverhampton paper: "Died, at the advanced age of eighty-two, Mrs. Molineux, of Queen

---

[1] NOTE.—The Gisbornes are an old family of good standing in Derbyshire and Staffordshire. John Gisborne, jun., was High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1742. In the church of Stavely in that county are monuments to the Rev. John Gisborne, Rector of Stavely and Prebendary of Durham, 1759; and to Lieut.-General John Gisborne, his son, a member of the Irish House of Commons, and Governor of Charlemont, who died 1778.—LYSON.

Street, relict of Mr. Thomas Molineux, who, being the elder branch of a most respectable and ancient family in this township, was, in her conduct to her relations, to her acquaintances, and to the objects of charity around her, an exemplary pattern of every virtue."

John,[1] eldest son of Thomas and Margaret Molineux, married Margaret, widow of — Walker, of Wolverhampton, and had issue two daughters, the elder of whom, Sarah Gisborne,[2] by her marriage with Isaac Scott, of Wolverhampton, had an only child, Margaretta, who died, unmarried, 9th January, 1852. Mary Ann, the younger daughter, married John Lingard, of Wolverhampton, by whom she

---

[1] NOTE.—In the *Nottingham Review* of 30th May, 1834, appears the following obituary: "On Tuesday week, in his 71st year, George John Scipio Africanus, a native of Sierra Leone. He was brought when an infant to England, being a present made to John Molyneux, Esq., of Wolverhampton, cousin to the late Sir Francis Molyneux, Bart., of Wellow, in this county. Mr. M., who was much attached to him, for some years kept him in his household, and had him educated, and finally put him out an apprentice to a brass-founder in Wolverhampton, and when out of his time he removed to Nottingham, where he married, and has resided for the last fifty years."

[2] NOTE.—Mrs. Scott survived her husband some years, and her death, which took place in October, 1831, was greatly regretted by a large circle both of rich and poor. The possessor of a considerable fortune, she endeared herself to all by her generosity and benevolence. The following tribute to her memory appeared in the *Wolverhampton Chronicle* of 2nd November, 1831: "On Sunday morning last, died at her residence in George Street, Mrs. Scott, relict of the late Isaac Scott, Esq., of this town. She was a lady distinguished for her benevolence and the kindness of her disposition, and whose many virtues had endeared her to a large circle of friends, by whom she will ever be remembered with the deepest sentiments of affection and respect; the tears of the poor, too, will consecrate her memory, for she was always ready to relieve their wants, and while she dispensed her bounty with an unsparing hand, it was done in that mode which proved that her deeds of charity sprang from a pure and generous heart, without ostentation or show. Exemplary through life in every part of her conduct, she evinced in the trying hours of illness and suffering the most perfect resignation to the divine will, and was supported to the end by that genuine Christian piety which can alone give real comfort, and which affords the truest consolation to those who are left to mourn their loss."

had issue a son, John, and two daughters, Sarah Gisborne, wife of Charles S. Stokes,[1] of Murrell's End, Newent, Gloucestershire, and Mary Ann, who died unmarried. John Molineux died 28th April, 1785.

Richard, the third surviving son, married his cousin, Mary, second daughter of Benjamin Molineux, of Wolverhampton, and died 2nd September, 1784, leaving three daughters, the eldest of whom, Mary Ann, became the wife of James Clutterbuck, of Hyde House, Co. Gloucester,[2] a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the county. Caroline, the second daughter, married Robert, son of Brian Hodgson, of Swinscoe, Staffordshire, and had issue an only son, Robert Molineux,[3] and two daughters, Caroline and Ellen. The youngest daughter, Elizabeth, married Thomas Brooke.

Thomas Gisborne, ninth and youngest son of Thomas and Margaret Molineux, settled in London as a merchant, and died there 13th May, 1807, leaving by his wife, Mary, daughter of — Brice, two surviving sons—Thomas Gisborne, who died without issue the 15th May, 1840, and Francis—and a daughter, Ann, married 13th November, 1803, to Josiah Rhodes, of London, merchant, and a captain in the London Volunteers, by whom she had issue an only daughter, Mary Ann, who became the wife of William Fawcett, solicitor, Yarm-on-Tees, Yorkshire. William

---

[1] NOTE.—Ada, granddaughter of Charles S. and Sarah Gisborne Stokes, married the 23rd February, 1881, William Joshua, eldest son of William Goulding, of Summer Hill, Cork, M.P. for that city in 1877.

[2] NOTE.—James Clutterbuck was younger brother to Lewis Clutterbuck, of Ford House, Wolverhampton, and kinsman to James Clutterbuck, of Claverton House, near Bath, and lord of the manor of Ozleworth, Co. Gloucester.

[3] NOTE.—Robert Molineux Hodgson was for many years a resident in Paris, and participated in the hardships and privations endured by the inhabitants during the memorable siege of the city in 1870 by the German army. He died at Vincennes, 26th July, 1876.

Rhodes, the eldest son, of the Grange, Stainton in Cleveland, married Rosalie, daughter of Claude de Queiros, of Calcutta. Marianne, the second daughter, became the wife of Anthony Temple, of Kington, Herefordshire, son of the Rev. W. S. Temple, of Daisdale, Co. Durham.[1]

Francis Molineux was born 14th September, 1785, and in 1803, when eighteen years of age, held a commission as lieutenant in the London Volunteers. He afterwards embarked in business as a merchant in London, and on the 13th October, 1819, married his cousin, Sarah, fourth daughter of Joseph Molineux, banker, of Lewes, Co. Sussex. He died 15th March, 1852, leaving two sons, Gisborne and Francis (who died unmarried in 1850), and one daughter, Mary Elizabeth.

Gisborne Molineux, the eldest son, was born at his father's residence in James Street, Buckingham Gate, Westminster, and was educated under a private tutor. He received, in 1856, the appointment of secretary to the Canada Company, and took an active part in the formation of the Royal Colonial Institute, of which society he is a fellow and member of council.[2] On the 3rd April, 1872,

[1] NOTE.—Captain Temple, brother to Anthony Temple, won the "Molyneux Cup" at the Liverpool July Meeting, 1878, with his horse Mount Grace, ridden by J. Snowdon.

[2] NOTE.—The Royal Colonial Institute was founded in 1868, the inaugural dinner being held at Willis's Rooms on 10th March, 1869, Viscount Bury, M.P., presiding. The Duke of Manchester, K.P., succeeded Lord Bury as president in 1871; and in 1878 his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales graciously accepted the office, the Duke of Manchester becoming chairman of the council. His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Princess, attended the conversazione given by the Council of the Institute on the 27th June, 1879, at the South Kensington Museum. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the north entrance by the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, and conducted to the places reserved for them, when the members of council present, including amongst others Sir H. Barkly, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Sir Charles Clifford, Bart., Lieut.-General Sir C. Daubeney, K.C.B., Sir George Macleay, K.C.M.G., Mr. Gisborne Molineux, Sir C. Nicolson, Bart., Sir C. Stirling, Bart., Sir R. R. Torrens, K.C.M.G., Sir John

the members of the Canada Club,[1] in recognition of his services as honorary secretary, and "in token of their regard," presented him with a silver vase and two cups. He is the eldest male representative of both the Teversal and Staffordshire branches of the family.

Richard, the second son of John and Mary Molineux, of Wolverhampton, came to London, and established himself in business in Cateaton Street, now Gresham Street. He appears to have taken an interest in civic affairs, and was elected a common councilman for the ward of Cripplegate, of which ward he was subsequently appointed deputy. He married Sarah Gisborne, sister to Margaret, wife of his brother, Thomas Molineux, and had issue an only child, Mary, who was married 24th June, 1750, to Captain George Barber, of Somerford Hall,[2] Brewood, Co. Stafford, son and

---

Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G., Mr. Sergeaunt, C.M.G., Mr. Youl, C.M.G., and Mr. Young, honorary secretary, were severally presented to his Royal Highness by the Duke of Manchester.

[1] NOTE.—The Canada Club, an association of gentlemen connected with or residing in British North America, was constituted prior to 1810. On the 2nd April, 1814, the members had the honour of entertaining at dinner at the Freemason's Tavern, His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, father to her present most gracious Majesty. At the dinner of the club held 4th May, 1881, Mr. Molineux, who presided, in proposing the toast of the Marquis of Lorne and the Dominion of Canada, took occasion to refer to the recent death of the Earl of Beaconsfield, and to the "appreciation evinced by him of the value of the colonies to the mother country, and his recognition of the importance of maintaining inviolate the integrity and unity of the empire, being in fact the first British statesman who treated the question as one forming part and parcel of Imperial policy." "The course taken by Lord Beaconsfield in this respect would," he added, "be gratefully remembered and acknowledged, not only by all colonists, but by every one who had the true interest of England at heart."

[2] NOTE.—Somerford is described by Langford as "a handsome seat;" and Shaw in his *History of Staffordshire* mentions that "on part of the estate of Barber, of Somerford, lately sold by him, have been established the iron works of J. Wilkinson, Esq., where the main branches of foundry as well as forge are carried on on a large scale." In 1848 Somerford Hall became the residence of the Hon. Edward Monckton, grandson of John, first Viscount Galway.

heir of Robert Barber, of the Inner Temple, M.P. for Stamford, 1747,[1] her father giving her a dowry of £7,000. Richard Molineux died in 1762. His widow, who died in 1770, bequeathed her copyhold estate held of the manor of Gaines, near Upminster, Essex, to her sister, Margaret Molineux; her diamond rings and silver plate to be divided between her sisters, the said Margaret, and Mary Blagden.

John, the third son, settled at Gainsborough, Co. Lincoln, and married a daughter of — Wass, by whom he left issue two daughters, the eldest of whom, Sarah, married Richard Slaney, of Hatton, Co. Salop, youngest son of Robert Aglionby Slaney, Barrister-at-law, by whom she had four sons, John Molineux, Moreton Aglionby, Richard, and Charles Plowden; and a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Charles Buckeridge. Their granddaughter, Mary, daughter of Moreton Aglionby Slaney, became the wife of Mr. Russell, afterwards the Right Honourable Sir John Pakington, Bart., G.C.B., P.C., D.C.L., M.P., created in 1874 Baron Hampton, of Hampton Lovett and Westwood, Co. Worcester. Elizabeth Molineux, the younger daughter of John Molineux, died unmarried in 1801, and by her will, dated 15th August, 1796, bequeathed the bulk of her

---

[1] NOTE.—Robert Barber was one of the clerks to the Privy Seal.—Somerford Hall, and lands situate in Somerford, Horsebrook, Stretton, and Brewood, were bought by him in 1734 for £5,400, and with other lands in the townships of Covon, Byshbury, Penford, Aspley, and Somerford, purchased by him in 1744, for £3,550, were settled in 1750 on his son George and the heirs of his body, with remainder to his own right heirs, on his marriage with Mary, daughter of Richard Molineux. George Barber proving extravagant, his father bought his estate, and devised the same by will dated 14th March, 1757, to his nephew Robert Barber for life, with remainder to his heirs male. George Barber died without issue.—*Lyson's Topographical Collections.*

property, amounting to £10,000, in trust for her great-niece, Mary Slaney.

Joseph, the fourth son, born in 1713, settled in Lewes, Sussex, in 1738, and engaged in the iron trade, at that period one of the staple industries of the county, was appointed Receiver-General of Stamps and Taxes, and on two occasions, in 1745 and 1764, was chosen to fill the office of High Constable of the borough. He died in 1771, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Michael's, Lewes. By his wife, Ann, daughter of Dr. Brett,[1] and granddaughter of John Apsley, of Pulborough,[2] he had three sons, John,

---

[1] NOTE.—The Bretts were an old family in Sussex. George Brett, *temp.* Charles II., was one of the knights designate of the order of "The Royal Oak," an order which for political reasons was never constituted. The knights were to wear a silver medal, with a device of the King in the Oak, pendent to a ribbon about their necks.

The journal of the Rev. Giles Moore, Rector of Horsted Keynes, published by the Sussex Archæological Society, contains several notices of the Brett family. Among others is the following:—

"*May 12th*, 1673—4.—I went to London. I bought for Ann Brett a gold ring. This being the posy,—'When this you see, remember me.'"

[2] NOTE.—The Apsleys were also an ancient Sussex family, springing from Stephen Apsley, of Apsley, in Thackham, 20 Edward III. John Apsley, of Lewes, grandfather to J. Apsley Dalrymple, of Hayfield, was sometime lord of the manor of Pulborough, which he sold to Henry Shelley, Esq., of Lewes. He died in 1770, and was buried at St. Ann's, Lewes. On the floor of Thackham Church are monumental brasses to the memory of several members of the Apsley family. Amongst others to John Apsley, esquire of the body to Edward IV., and his wife, Beatrix, daughter of Lord Knotsford, one of the maids of honour to the Queen.

The following statement, signed "John Apsley," but undated, gives some particulars of the pedigree of the Apsleys:—

"Jh. Sydney and Will^m^ Sydney of Kingsham in Sussex. And Will^m^ Sydney of Crauly, was father to the said Will^m^ Sydney of Kingsham, as appeareth by a deed which I have of 13 year of King Henry the syxth, and my grandmother named Beatrice Knottsford did note with her owne hand a peddigree after this sort.

"That Will^m^ Sydney of Kingsham had 3 wyves, 1 The Lord St. John's daughter, 2 he Lady Michell's daughter, who lyeth in St. Magnus in London, 3 was Lord Mitforde's widowe. By the 1 wyfe he had a daughter who was

Richard, and Joseph, and three daughters, Cordelia (who died unmarried, whilst on a visit at Molineux House, Wolverhampton), Ann (who also died unmarried), and Elizabeth (wife of A. Verrall, of Lewes).

Joseph Molineux the younger, born at Lewes, 7th March, 1754, became a partner in the firm of Johnston, Molineux & Co., paper manufacturers, Isfield,[1] and one of the founders of "The Old Bank,"[2] Lewes, an institution

---

married to John Michellgrove, by whom he had issue a daughter wh. heing heire to Michellgrove was married to John Shelley, Esq.; and that the said Will^m. Sydney had dyvers daughters by the Lady Michell's daughter, whereof the one was married to the Lord Knotsford, and by her had issue the Lady Beatrice and other daughters, which Beatrice was married to Richard Apsley, and the other daughters of the said Will^m Sydney were married to other gents in Sussex . . . And by the 3 wyfe Lord Mitforde's widowe, my grandmother notes nothing but the marriage. And Richard Apsley and Beatrice before-named had issue Will^m, Thomas, and Edward Apsley, and thus far forth my grandmother's hand touching this peddigree. But to my knowledge the said Will^m married (and) had issue John Apsley, wh. John had 2 wyves, by the one had William and John, and 5 daughters, and by the 2 had Henry the bearer, and Anthony, with two daughters. And the said Edward Apsley had issue John Apsley of London who had one only daughter married to Jeffrey who was Justice in her lyfe tyme and afterwards L^d Chieff Baron, by whom she had one only daughter which is now his daughter and heire; and to prove somewhat my grandmother's saying's true. Sometime before I was married one Stedolphe of Micklam in Surrey came to Slagham to my father-in-law's house, named Richard Covert, grandfather to the now Richard, wch. Stedolphe opening the kindred of the Sydneys', approved such kindred between the Coverts and the Apsleys by the said marriage with the said Will^m Sydney his daughters. But that my Father and the said Richard Covert were (but four) germaynes removed. And the said Jane Michell and I were cousins of the 4^th. degree, . . . whereby my father-in-law and mother were divorced. And I could not marry the said Jane untill the lycense had from Rome for fyve marke paide to the Pope's collector, about this tyme 47 years; and my father-in-law obtained a license, but my mother departed then from Slogham for conscience sake to Thackham, and there dyed. By me John Apsley."—*Harl. MSS.* 1160.

[1] NOTE.—Horsfield, in his *History of Sussex*, mentions that at Isfield "there is (in 1835) a large and handsome paper-mill on the bank of the river (Ouse), belonging to Messrs. Johnston and Molineux, of Lewes, at which some excellent paper is produced." The mill has since been pulled down.

[2] NOTE.—At the time of the commercial panic in 1825, during which so many banking establishments were compelled to close their doors, many of the nobility

that has for nearly a century maintained its position as the leading bank for the eastern division of the county. He married, 2nd December, 1777, at St. John's Church, Lewes, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas West, of Southover, by whom, who died 20th July, 1815, he had three sons, Francis, Joseph, and George, besides nine daughters—Elizabeth, wife of C. Chitty, of Lewes; Cordelia, wife of Job Smallpeice, of Northbrook, Co. Surrey; Sarah, wife of Francis Molineux, of London; Jane, wife of Joseph Browne, of Holcombe House, Gloucestershire; Maria, wife of Henry Sparkes,[1] of Summerbery, Shalford, Co. Surrey; Grace, wife of William Browne, of Minchinhampton, Co. Gloucester; and three who died in infancy. Joseph Molineux died at Lewes after a short illness in 1813. His only surviving son, George,[2] born 17th March, 1792, succeeded

---

and gentry of the county, including Viscount Gage, Sir John Shelley, Sir George Shiffner, and others, to show their confidence in the stability of the bank, undertook to indemnify for a period of six months the holders of its notes to the extent of £197,000.

[1] NOTE.—Maria, only child of Henry Sparkes, by his wife Maria Molineux, married 19th June, 1860, Sir John Charles Kenward Shaw, Bart., J.P., of Kenward, Pembury, Co. Kent. She died in 1863 without issue, and was buried at Pembury, in which church, as also in that of Shalford, Surrey, are windows dedicated to her memory. Lady Shaw bequeathed, subject to the life interest of her husband, the whole of her property to her cousin, Mary Elizabeth Molineux.

John Sparkes, of Gosden House, near Guildford, nephew of Henry Sparkes, married Emma, third daughter of James More Molyneux, J.P., of Loseley Park, Surrey.

[2] NOTE.—Mr. Molineux was one of the first to welcome Louis Philippe, on his landing at Newhaven from the steamer "Express," after his escape from France, the 2nd March, 1848. The incident is thus narrated in the *Sussex Express*:—"During the afternoon, several parties had interviews with the King, with which his Majesty seemed much gratified. Dr. Cary and G. Molineux, Esq., were introduced by his Majesty's attendants, upon which Mr. Molineux said, 'We congratulate your Majesty upon your safe arrival in England, where great anxiety has been felt for your welfare.' His Majesty responded, 'I am highly gratified with the reception I have had since my arrival, and feel greatly obliged for your kind attention; I well remember your name, when I visited Lewes many years

his father as a partner in the "Old Bank," Lewes, and was made a magistrate for the county. By his wife, Frances, daughter of Thomas Ramsay, of London, he had issue George, Joseph, Thomas, Frederick, Charles, Henry, and Apsley Brett; Frances, married 22nd July, 1840, to her cousin, Job Smallpeice, of Field Place, Compton, Surrey; Cordelia, married in January, 1853, to Joseph Ewart,[1] of Manchester; and Elizabeth, who died in youth. He died at his residence in Lewes, the 27th January, 1855, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George, born 6th August, 1816, as a banker, and a magistrate for Sussex.

George Molineux married, first, Maria Ann, only child of the Rev. Joseph Hurlock,[2] M.D., and M.A. of Wadham

---

ago.' Dr. Cary also congratulated her Majesty, and upon their taking leave, both the King and Queen shook them heartily by the hand. A deputation from Brighton and Lewes was afterwards introduced, and similarly received."

The following anecdote, which appeared in the *Sussex Advertiser* of 25th April, 1825, is of interest to lovers of ornithology: "The garden of Mr. Molineux, of this town (Lewes) exhibits a nest which his gardener, from observation, asserts was built conjointly by robins and wagtails, and in which, when finished, both birds deposited their eggs, the robin five, the wagtail six; the latter bird keeps possession of the nest, and is closely performing the work of incubation over all the eggs."

[1] NOTE.—Joseph Ewart was a son of Peter Ewart, of Manchester, and brother to Colonel John Ewart, 1st Bengal Native Infantry, who perished with his wife and daughter at Cawnpore. His uncle, William Ewart, was a merchant in Liverpool, and the celebrated statesman, the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, was named after him. Another uncle, Joseph Ewart, was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin from 1787 to 1792. William and Joseph Christopher, sons of William Ewart, both represented Liverpool in Parliament, the former 1830 to 1837, the latter 1855 to 1865.

An ancestor of the Ewarts is said to have accompanied Lord James Douglas when he embarked from Scotland with the heart of the Bruce for the Holy Land, and to have been called on his return, "John of ye Heart;" hence the name Ewart.—*The Story of a Soldier's Life*, by Lieut.-Gen. John Alexander Ewart, C.B.

[2] NOTE.—A great-uncle of the Rev. Dr. Hurlock, Joseph Hurlock, Governor of Bencoolen, East Indies, married Anne, eldest daughter of Sir John Hartopp,

College, Oxford, and coheir of the Rev. Fitzherbert Potter, of Chertsey (grandson of Archbishop Potter), and has issue a daughter, Mildred Constance, and five sons—

George Fitzherbert.

Charles Hurlock, Vicar of St. James, Derby.[1]

Bart., by his wife, Sarah, daughter of Alderman Sir Joseph Wolfe, of London, a kinsman of General Wolfe, the gallant captor of Quebec. Their only daughter, Anne Hurlock, became on the death of her mother heiress and representative of the Hartopp family.

Before taking holy orders, Dr. Hurlock studied medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital under Abernethy and Laurence, of the former of whom he was a favourite pupil. The eccentric Lady Hester Stanhope solicited him to accompany her to the East in the capacity of private physician. His susceptibility of feeling, however, led him to abandon the profession for one more congenial to his temperament.

[1] NOTE.—Charles Hurlock Molineux was originally bred to the law, and was admitted a member of the Incorporated Law Society in 1865. Quitting the legal profession, he entered Lichfield Theological College, was ordained Priest in 1870, and appointed Curate at St. Michael's, Derby. He was subsequently presented to the Vicarage of Mapperley, Co. Derby, by Colonel Newdigate, of Byrkley Lodge, Staffordshire, who, on being made High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1880, appointed Charles Hurlock Molineux his chaplain. He also acted as chaplain to Her Majesty's Judges of Assize during the shrievalty of Francis Sumner, Esquire, High Sheriff in 1881.

He was instituted Vicar of St. James, Derby, in 1876, by the Bishop of Lichfield, Dr. Selwyn, with whom until his death on 11th April, 1878, he maintained cordial relations. In a sermon preached on the Sunday following the Bishop's death, from the text taken from the Epistle for the day, *Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus*, he thus alludes to the event: "It was this *mind of Christ*, the mind of the Divine Master, whom he loved so well and served so faithfully, which led George Augustus, our late beloved Diocesan, to spend the best years of his valuable life—more than a quarter of a century—in a remote and far-distant colony, there to manifest alike to rugged settlers and to heathen races that apostolic Christianity was not a thing only of primitive times, but still survived in our midst. It was this mind of Christ which constrained him, once having *put his hand to* the plough, to finish the work God had given him to do, and not to cease his labour, his pains, and his diligence until in the colony of New Zealand there were established in due order seven infant dioceses, each furnished with its own bishop and clergy. '*Surely the isles shall wait for me*,' had sung the prophet two thousand years before. And Melanesia, too, claimed the attention of their Bishop. Of his many and trying labours among the scattered islands of the South Pacific many of you have read. There amid what Bishop Patterson, his young son in the faith, calls the awful power of heathenism, the antagonism not of evil only, but of the evil one—there among cannibals addicted to every

Philip Horace, of Malling House,[1] near Lewes, banker, and Treasurer for the Eastern Division of Sussex.

Arthur Ellison, born at Lewes, 5th February, 1846, and educated at Winchester and Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated in honours in the Law and History School, and took the usual degrees of B.A. and M.A. Among his friends and contemporaries were Earl Percy, Sir John Conroy,[2] Bart., Hon. W. F. Littleton, Walter Phillimore, Hon. H. Stanhope, C. H. Berners, and F. W. Verney. He married, 16th July, 1874, Eleanor Margaret, fourth daughter of Matthew Bell, J.P. and D.L., of Bourne Park, Kent, High Sheriff of the county 1850, by whom he has two daughters, Agnes Irene, born 6th May, 1877, and Evelyn Margaret, born 13th April, 1881. He received ordination on 13th March, 1874, at the hands of Dr. Philpott, Bishop of Worcester, and was licensed to the curacy of Hagley. In 1877 he was instituted to the vicarage of Maiden Bradley, Wilts, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Christchurch, Oxford.

---

vice, with his life in his hand, did our late Bishop, regardless of danger, pursue his apostolic labours. . . . . Of the Christian or Christlike manner in which things have been ordered in this diocese during his episcopate I need not here speak. Probably no bishop was ever better known among the masses. . . . . It is but a few weeks since that we of St. James were privileged to welcome his presence among us, and his words of solemn counsel to the candidates for confirmation can hardly have passed from our memory. It requires an effort to realise that that great, sound, wise, and tender heart has ceased to beat, that nevermore will those solemn tones break upon our ears. But so it is, and for us, my brethren, who are left here below, still to labour, still to fight, there remains the lesson of his bright example."

[1] NOTE.—Philip Horace Molineux acquired the Malling House estate by purchase in 1879 from the representatives of the Rev. Peter Guerin Crofts. The family of Spence had previously been possessors of the estate since 1656. Horsfield describes Malling House as "an elegant and capacious building, standing on a gentle eminence, and encompassed with rich and extensive grounds."

[2] NOTE.—Sir John Conroy stood sponsor for Evelyn Margaret, second daughter of Arthur Ellison Molineux.

Harold Parminter, born at Lewes, 16th April, 1850, and educated at Winchester and Sandhurst. He subsequently joined the 56th, now the "Essex" Regiment (the Pompadours) as ensign, with which regiment he served some time in India. He was gazetted lieutenant on the 24th June, 1871, and captain the 4th October, 1878. In 1881 he was selected by H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, for the Adjutancy of the 4th Essex R. V. Corps. On the 4th January, 1881, he married Rosa Eugenie Katharine, second daughter of Henry King, J.P., of Isfield Place, Uckfield, Sussex, by whom he has a daughter, Dorothy Eugenie, born 9th November, 1881.

Maria Ann Molineux died 11th March, 1875, and was buried in St. Michael's Cemetery, at Lewes. There is a window dedicated to her memory in the chancel of the church of St. Margaret,[1] at Isfield.

George Molineux married, 12th July, 1877, as his second wife, Cecil Harriet, younger daughter of Samuel Henry Russell, H.E.I.C.S, and niece of Major Christopher Robert Pemberton,[2] J.P. and D.L., of Newton, Cambridgeshire.

In the "Doomsday Book" of 1876, compiled by authority of Parliament, "George Molineux, of Lewes," is set down as the owner of 418 acres, 1 rood, and 16 perches, of which the estate formerly known as Moon's Farm, Isfield, comprising about 120 acres, he inherited from his father. He subsequently purchased the small property called Oaklands, in the same parish, and in 1878 he

[1] NOTE.—Isfield Church was restored in 1875 under the auspices of the Rector, the Rev. S. F. Russell, brother to the second Mrs. Molineux, and was reopened by the Bishop of Chichester on the 24th May, 1876.

[2] NOTE.—The only son of Major Pemberton, Christopher Peach, popularly called "Kit Pemberton," was killed whilst attached to the Prussian headquarters staff, and acting as the special correspondent of the *Times* during the Franco-German War.

became the possessor of the Mountfield estate at Lewes, including the Convent garden, and the ground popularly known as the "Dripping Pan,"[1] besides several farms, containing in the aggregate about 366 acres, in the parishes of Warbleton and Hurstmonceaux. In 1880 he became the purchaser of the property known as Barcombe Mill Farm, situate at Barcombe, Sussex.

Joseph, second son of George Molineux, senior, married, 20th October, 1857, Caroline, daughter of the Rev. E. Symons, Rector of Ringmer, Sussex, and died in 1876, leaving several daughters.

Thomas, the third son, S.C.L. of Trinity College, Oxford, was some time Rector of Waberthwaite, Cumberland.

Charles, the fifth son, and Apsley Brett, the youngest son, both died unmarried.

Benjamin Molineux, fifth and youngest son of John Molineux the elder, of Wolverhampton, established himself as a merchant and banker in his native town, and died in 1772 at his residence, Molineux House, leaving by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of — Fieldhouse, an only son, George, and two daughters, the eldest of whom, Sarah, became the wife of Lewis Clutterbuck, of Ford House,

---

[1] NOTE.—"The sale of the Dripping Pan, the recreation ground of Lewes, last Tuesday, ended in its purchase by George Molineux, Esq., the senior partner in the Lewes Old Bank, for the sum of £4,600; and we are authorised to state that, so long as it is in that gentleman's hands, it will continue to be devoted to the favourite national pastime. The town has been very anxious respecting the ultimate fate of this favourite spot, and the announcement we are enabled to make is a most gratifying one. We are all glad that there is no intention on the part of Mr. Molineux to convert the scene of so many pleasant reminiscences, dating as far back as the oldest among us can remember, to any more profitable purposes than its continued use as a cricket ground will permit. We can only congratulate the town on the result, and say, what we all feel, that Mr. Molineux well deserves the gratitude and best thanks of the whole borough."—*The Sussex Express*, 24th August, 1878.

Byshbury, Wolverhampton, second son of Daniel Clutterbuck, a banker at Bath, and nephew of Bryan Edwards, M.P. Mary, the second daughter, married her cousin, Richard Molineux, banker, of Wolverhampton.

George, only son of Benjamin Molineux, succeeded his father as a banker and iron merchant at Dudley and Wolverhampton. He was a magistrate for Staffordshire, and filled the office of High Sheriff for the county in 1791,[1] being the first inhabitant of Wolverhampton upon whom the honour was conferred, the next instance being that of James Hordern, Esq., partner in the banking house of Hordern, Molineux & Co., who filled the office in 1823. George Molineux married Jane, daughter of —— Robinson, and died at Molineux House, 22nd September, 1820, leaving issue:—George Fieldhouse, of whom hereafter; Benjamin, who died unmarried; John Edmondson,[2] who died 23rd

[1] NOTE.—On the occasion of the proclamation of George IV. at Wolverhampton (*vide Wolverhampton Chronicle*, 16th February, 1820), "the procession moved towards High Street, and afterwards to North Street, opposite the residence of our highly respected townsman, George Molineux, Esq., at each of which places the proclamation was read."

Among the coats of arms borne by the nobility and gentry of Staffordshire, engraved in *Tunnicliff's Topographical Survey*, 1787, is that of George Molineux, Esq.

[2] NOTE.—The Giffards of Chillington were on intimate terms with the Molineuxes. The *Lichfield Mercury* of 27th August, 1830, gives an account of a fête at Chillington, at which John Edmondson Molineux and two of his brothers were present, which is interesting as showing how garden parties were conducted half a century ago:—

"Fête at Chillington.—T. W. Giffard, Esq., entertained a numerous and fashionable party on Friday last, the 20th instant, at Chillington. The company assembled at two o'clock at the Grecian temple, on the borders of the pool, on the lawn adjoining which several marquees were pitched and a tasteful rustic ball-room erected. A large union-jack was hoisted in front of the temple, and the guns belonging to a fine yacht (the *Elisabeth*), as well as two on the water's edge, were fired at intervals during the afternoon. After partaking of refreshments in the temple and tents the majority of the party betook themselves to the water, and the great variety of sailing and

February, 1851, unmarried; Richard, who died at Ryton in 1841; William Hamilton, Vicar of Sheriff Hales, Co. Stafford (to which living he was presented in 1823 by the Marquis of Stafford), Perpetual Curate of Acton and Bednal, in the same county, and a Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Wolverhampton, who died, unmarried, 29th September, 1831; Charles Henry,[1] banker at Dudley and Wolverhampton, and a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Stafford and Worcester, who died at Bath, unmarried, the 11th February, 1848; and three daughters, Harriet, Sarah, and Sophia, who all died unmarried.

---

rowing boats at once in motion presented a delightful spectacle. The day at this period was particularly bright and clear, and, as the flags of all nations were displayed on the various vessels, the effect was very brilliant. An excellent band, stationed on the margin of the pool, added to the pleasure of the company. At five o'clock dancing commenced in the room erected for that purpose, and was continued with unabated spirit till the firing of a large cannon announced that dinner was in readiness at the hall, to which a long train of carriages soon conveyed the assembled party. About one hundred and forty sat down to dinner in the grand saloon; and after the removal of the tables dancing was renewed with increased spirit, and the elegant quadrille, the graceful waltz, and the sprightly galopade by turns enlivened the guests till about four o'clock in the morning, when the party broke up, equally gratified by the variety of pleasures afforded to them by their respected host, and the polite attentions of the Hon. Mrs. Giffard and the ladies and gentlemen of her family. Among the party were the following:—The Earl and Countess of Dartmouth and the Hon. Miss Barrington, Lord Waterpark, Hon. F. Monckton, four Miss Moncktons, and two Mr. Moncktons, Hon. Thomas and Mrs. Kenyon, and two Miss Kenyons, and two Mr. Kenyons, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Taylor, Hon. Mr. Abbott, Sir John and Lady Wrottesley, three Miss Wrottesleys, and four Mr. Wrottesleys, Sir George Pigot, four Miss Pigots, and two Mr. Pigots, Sir Thomas and Lady Boughey, and two Miss Bougheys, Sir Edward and Lady Smythe, Mr. and Mrs. Littleton, and Mr. E. Littleton, Rev. R. and Mrs. Wrottesley, Mr., Mrs., and two Miss Myttons; Colonel and Mrs. Gatacre, Mr. and Mrs. Holyoak and Mr. G. Holyoak, Mr. and two Miss Herricks, three Mr. Molyneuxes, Captain Congreve, Captain Musgrave, &c., &c."

[1] NOTE.—Besides Molineux House, which he purchased of the trustees under his father's will, Charles Henry Molineux owned other properties in and near Wolverhampton.

George Fieldhouse Molineux, M.A. of Christchurch, Oxford, was presented to the rectory of Ryton, Co. Salop, in 1798, which he held for upwards of forty years; he also held the perpetual curacy of Acton Fussell, Co. Stafford, to which he was instituted in 1806; was Prebendary of Wobaston, in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Wolverhampton, one of the chaplains to George IV., and a magistrate for Staffordshire. He was also one of the trustees of the Wolverhampton Free Grammar School.[1] He died the 30th September, 1840, and was buried at Ryton. By his wife, Maria, daughter of William Hardman, of Manchester, he had issue—

George William, of Middleton, Co. Lancaster, ob. 1846 unmarried.

William Hardman, senior fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and Rector of Elmsett, Suffolk, who married Elizabeth, second daughter of Edward Pemberton, J.P., of Plas Issa, Co. Flint, by whom he had two sons, William Pemberton, and George William Frank (of Trinity College, Dublin, and Curate of Oakford, Devonshire); and a daughter, Emily Constance.

---

[1] NOTE.—This school was founded in 1515 by Sir Stephen Jenyns, a native of Wolverhampton and an alderman of London. It was rebuilt in 1785. Sir W. Congreve and Dr. Abernethy were educated at the school.

The following noblemen and gentlemen were elected trustees in 1798:—

The Most Noble the Marquis of Stafford.
The Hon. Edward Moncton.
Sir John Wrottesley, Bart., M.P.
The Rev. George F. Molyneux.
The Rev. Thomas Walker.
Henry Jesson, Esq.
John E. Molyneux, Esq.
Joseph Tarratt, Esq.
R. S. Pountney, Esq.
John Lingard, Esq.
Phillips Deakin, Esq.

—*Lichfield Mercury*, 21st May, 1830.

Thomas, of Beechfield, Bowden, Co. Cheshire, silk spinner, who married Mary, daughter of William Lomas, of Manchester, and had issue—Thomas Hardman, George William, John, Emily (married 3rd February, 1874, to the Rev. John Barrett Faussett, M.A.), Fanny, Eliza, and Alice Mary (married in 1869 to the Rev. John Trew, son of the Venerable — Trew, Archdeacon of the Bahamas).

John Hardman, of Normanton, Co. York, who married Sarah, daughter of — Shiston, and died in 1875, without issue.

Charles Edward, of whom hereafter.

James Hardman, who died in 1817.

Richard Henry, who died in 1833.

Maria, who died unmarried in 1853.

Emily, wife of the Rev. John Lomas, Incumbent of Walton Breck, near Liverpool.

Harriet, wife of Thomas Lomas,[1] of Manchester, merchant, who died a widow, April, 1880, leaving a son, George Henry, who married 14th August, 1873, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Bluett, of the Isle of Man.

Eliza Jane
Fanny } both unmarried.

Charles Edward Molineux, of Oakley, near Penkridge, Co. Stafford, was born at Ryton Rectory, and received his education at Brewood Grammar School. He passed his examination for the profession of a solicitor, but never practised. In 1860 he joined the 27th (Patshull) Corps of the Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers, of which he was lieutenant until shortly before his death, and was a Justice of the Peace for Worcestershire and Staffordshire. He

[1] NOTE.—A member of the family, William Lomas, was Borough-reeve of Manchester in 1825.

married, 15th March, 1845, Jane, only daughter of Orson Bidwell, of Albrighton, Co. Salop, by whom he had issue an only child, Mary Jane, wife of Frederick Staples Browne, barrister-at-law, J.P., of Brashfield House, Bicester, Oxfordshire. Charles Edward Molineux died at Oakley, the 3rd of November, 1880, in his seventieth year, and was buried at Albrighton. The funeral *cortège* was met at Donnington Bridge by all the non-commissioned officers of the Patshull Volunteers, and by a number of private carriages, including that of the Earl of Dartmouth.

The family residence of the Molineuxes at Wolverhampton, known as Molineux House, was purchased by Benjamin Molineux in 1744, and from him descended to his son George; at which time Shaw, in his *History of Staffordshire*, mentions it as "a large house with excellent gardens, commanding a beautiful view of Tettenhall and the adjoining country." Pitt also, in his *Topographical History* of the county, published in 1817, states that beyond the house built by the Giffards of Chillington, "is another spacious mansion with excellent walled gardens, which commands a beautiful prospect to the west, and is the residence of the Molineux family."

Charles Henry, youngest son of George Molineux, purchased the property of the trustees under his father's will. At his death, in 1848, it passed to his brother, John Edmondson Molineux, who bequeathed it to his nephew, Charles Edward Molineux, by whom it was subsequently sold.

The building for the South Staffordshire Exhibition, at Wolverhampton, opened by Lord Granville 11th May, 1869, was erected on an elevated part of the ground above the terrace, adjoining the house.

CHAPTER IV.

THE CASTLE DILLON BRANCH OF THE MOLYNEUX FAMILY.

"Amongst all delights, and most worldly comforts,
Is to hear of ancestors good report.
It pleaseth and reaseth a natural hearte,
Soe that flatterie and lyes be set apart."
History of the Family of Stanley.

"Where is thy land? 'tis where the woods are waving
In their dark richness to the summer air;
Where the blue streams, a thousand flower-banks laving,
Lead down the hills in veins of light—'tis there."

THIS branch of the family sprung originally, it is supposed, from Sir Thomas Molyneux, second son of Sir William Molyneux, of Sefton, Knight Banneret.

The immediate ancestor was Sir Thomas Molyneux, Knt., born in Calais in 1581, who was sent to Ireland by Queen Elizabeth in 1576 as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and received extensive grants of lands. He married Katherine, daughter of Ludovic Stabcort, Governor of Bruges, and died in 1596. His eldest surviving son, Daniel Molyneux, of Newlands, Co. Dublin, born at Bruges, received in 1586 the appointment of Ulster King-at-Arms, and was M.P. for Strabane in 1613. By his wife, Jane, daughter of Sir William Ussher, Clerk of the Privy Council, he had five sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Thomas, Governor of Wicklow, was killed by the rebels in 1642. William, the second son, a barrister-at-law, was buried in Lincoln's Inn Chapel, where a small stone lies over his grave, inscribed "William Molyneux, Esq., 1651." Adam Molyneux, of Ballymulvey, Co.

Longford, the fifth son, Provost Marshal of Leinster and M.P. for the county in 1660, was ancestor of the Barons Shuldham, his granddaughter, Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Molyneux of Ballymulvey, having married the Rev. Lemuel Shuldham, of Dublin. Their eldest son, Lemuel, was ancestor of the Shuldhams of Ballymulvey and Moig House, Co. Longford. Molyneux, the second son, a Commodore in the Royal Navy, and Governor of the Island of Newfoundland in 1772, afterwards a Vice-Admiral, and M.P. for Fowey, was elevated to the peerage of Ireland, 31st July, 1776, as Baron Shuldham. He married, 4th October, 1790, Margaret Irene, daughter of John Sarney, but died without issue.

Samuel, eldest son of Sir Thomas Molineux, was constituted by letters patent from Queen Elizabeth, dated 21st May, 1586, Marshal of the Court of Castle Chamber, a Court of Judicature held in the Castle of Dublin, and in 1607 was appointed by King James I. Seneschal of the manor of Newcastle, Co. Dublin. He was M.P. for Mallow in 1613.[1]

Samuel Molyneux, of Castle Dillon, Co. Armagh, the third but eldest surviving son of Daniel Molyneux, of Newlands, was Chief Engineer of Ireland, and married Anne, daughter and heiress of William Dowdall, of Mount Town, Co. Meath, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. William, the eldest surviving son, was M.P. for the City of Dublin in 1691, and for the University from 1694 until his decease. He was the author of the celebrated *Case of Ireland.* His wife was Lucy, daughter of Sir William Domville, Bart., Attorney-General for Ireland. His eldest son, the Right Hon. Samuel Molyneux,

---

[1] NOTE.—*Sir T. Phillipps.*

was Secretary to George II. when Prince of Wales; he subsequently became a Lord of the Admiralty, a Privy Councillor, and M.P. for Dublin University and the borough of Bossiney, England.[1] He married in 1717 Lady Elizabeth Diana Capel, eldest daughter of Algernon, second Earl of Essex, but had no issue. The family estates reverted at the death of his widow in 1759 to his uncle, Thomas Molyneux, Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin, afterwards Physician-General to the army in Ireland, created a Baronet 4th July, 1730, who married Catherine, daughter of Ralph Howard, of Shelton, grandfather of the first Lord Wicklow, by whom he had two sons, Daniel and Capel, and four daughters. Sir Daniel Molyneux, the eldest son, died unmarried in 1738, when the title and estates devolved upon his brother, the Right Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, M.P. for the University of Dublin, who married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of William East, of Hall Place, Co. Berks, by whom he had issue three sons—Capel, George, M.P. for Granard, and William—and four daughters. Sir Capel married secondly Elizabeth, only daughter of Lieut.-General Adlercron, by whom he had two sons, Thomas and John. He died in 1797, and was succeeded by his son Capel, fourth Baronet, who married in 1785 Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Neil O'Donnel, Bart., of Newport, Co. Mayo, but died without issue in 1832, when the title devolved upon his brother, Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart., a lieutenant-general in the army, who by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas

---

[1] NOTE.—Mrs. Delany, in her Autobiography, under date 16th April, 1728, thus alludes to his death :—"Mr. Mulinex is dead, the rabbit merchant, he married a sister of my Lord Essex's."

His residence at Kew was afterwards settled on Queen Charlotte, and called the Queen's House.

Perrin, had an only son and heir, George King Adlercron, who succeeded his father as sixth Baronet, and married Miss Emma Green, by whom he had issue two daughters and a son, Capel, who inherited the family honours and estates. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Armagh, and served as High Sheriff in 1867. He married in 1863 Mary Emily Frances, eldest daughter of Peter Fitzgerald, "Knight of Kerry," but died without issue in 1879, when the title passed to his father's cousin, the Rev. John William Henry Molyneux, Rector of St. Gregory's, Sudbury, Suffolk, and Honorary Canon of Ely, who was born in 1818, and married Louisa Dorothy, daughter of John Christian, Dempster of the Isle of Man. He died in March, 1879, a few weeks after his accession to the family honours, and was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Sir John Charles Molyneux, as ninth Baronet, born 27th June, 1843, and who married Fanny, daughter of Edward Jackson of Walsoken House, Wisbeach.

John, second son of Sir Capel Molyneux, fourth Baronet, married Miss Ella Young, and left issue four sons and seven daughters. The eldest son, Capel Molyneux, B.A., born 2nd December, 1804, was Vicar of St. Paul's, Onslow Square, London, and married, 1st June, 1831, Maria, second daughter of Admiral Carpenter, by whom, who died 15th March, 1869, he had issue five daughters. Maria Jane, the eldest, married, 17th November, 1863, Lord William Pitt Lennox, fourth son of Charles, fourth Duke of Richmond, Governor-General of Canada, who died in 1819 from the effects of a bite from a rabid fox. The Rev. Capel Molyneux married secondly, 4th October, 1870, Eugenia Grace, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Murray.

The Castle Dillon estate was purchased in 1664 by

Captain Samuel Molyneux. The park possesses all the requisites of sylvan beauty—wood, water, and variety of ground.

The family estates at the death of Sir Capel Molyneux, seventh Baronet, extended over 16,560 acres, of the estimated annual value of £10,000.

The Right Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, M.P., third Baronet, erected an obelisk at Castle Dillon to commemorate the revival of the constitution of Ireland in 1782.

Sir Thomas Molyneux, Chancellor of the Exchequer, resided in Thomas Court, near St. Catherine's Church, Dublin; he also rented from the then Archbishop the archiepiscopal country seat at Tallagh, near Dublin.

CHAPTER V.

THE NAME OF MOLYNEUX, ARMS, AND CRESTS.

"And on his breast a bloodie crosse he bore,
The dear remembrance of his dying Lord,
For whose sweet sake that glorious badge he wore,
And dead as living, ever him adored;
Upon his shield the like was also scored,
For sovereign hope which in his help he had."

SPENSER.

"The nobles of our land
Were much delighted then,
To have at their command
A crew of lusty men,
Which by their coats were known,
Of tawny, red, or blue,
With crests on their sleeves shewn,
When this old cap was new."

Old Ballad.

WILLIAM DE MOULINS, the founder of the family, was so named, according to some authorities, from Moulins, a town of Bourbonnais, France. This derivation is open to doubt. The name more probably took its origin from some place in Normandy. There is a village of Moulineaux,[1] situate at the foot of a hill about ten miles from Rouen, the

[1] NOTE.—"Then we came upon La Bouille, a delightful little town, and as picturesque as you please. Just in the bend of the river, with two magnificent views, and a vast lake at its feet. Above it big hills—so steep that the houses seemed to cling to the sides—stretching away to Moulineaux, a few miles further on."—"We left a long line of yellow cliffs behind, and came to Moulineaux, a very pretty but poor village, at the foot of a great hill, where stand the ruins of the castle of Robert le Diable. The ruins are almost overgrown, and in part concealed by wild shrubs and vegetation."—*Our Autumn Holiday on French Rivers. Molloy.*

church of which contains some curious sculpture of the thirteenth century. On the summit of the hill are the remains of an ancient stronghold known as the Château of Robert le Diable. Froissart also mentions the capture of a Castle of Molineux: "The lorde Courcy and the lorde de Ryuer," so runs the chronicle, "beseiged Carentyne with great puissance, and at last they dyde so moche, that they had it by treatie, and so it was gyuen up to the obeysance of the Frenche kyng. Thus they had Carentyne, and put therein newe men of warre, and then departed and went to the Castell of Molineaux, and within three dayes they had it by treatie." Carentyne, or Carenton, is a town in Lower Normandy, situate upon the river Douve.

The spelling of the name of Molyneux has varied at different periods, and at no time appears to have been fixed. In early manuscripts and in modern times Molyneux is the more common form, but in the intermediate age it was generally spelt Molineux.

To a deed by which Adam de Molines, grandson of William de Moulins, of Sephton, conveyed certain lands in Mellinge[1] to the church of the Blessed Mary at Cocker-

[1] NOTE.—Melling appears to have been part of the tract of land granted by Roger de Poicton to Vivian de Moulins. A branch of the Molineux family was seated there about 43 Edward III., Robert, son of Robert Molineux, and Alice Speke, having removed from Thornton. Another branch of the family acquired by marriage the estates purchased by Robert Bolton on the dissolution of Birkenhead Priory, and their descendant Thomas Molineux, of Newsham, was the owner in 1834 of the ancient dwelling called Guile House.—*Baines.*

Thomas Molineux, of Newsham, was Mayor of Liverpool in 1806. Anthony, his eldest son, married Frances, daughter of —— Blayds, of Oulton, whose third and surviving son, Henry Blayds Molyneux, married Louisa, daughter of —— Sothern, of the Priory, Liverpool, and died in 1873, leaving two sons, of whom the eldest, Edmund Molyneux, of Newsham, West Derby, is the present representative of the family.—*Communicated by Capt. Mitchell Molyneux.*

Thomas Molyneux, of Newsham, the youngest brother of William Molyneux,

sand, is appended a seal, with his arms, a cross moline, circumscribed, "S. Adami de Molineus." In the deed itself he is described, "Adamus ille dictus Mulans dedit in puram in perpetuam elimosinam beata Mariæ de Cokersand quosdam acras terræ apud Meling et Conswugh v^t. patet in Libro Antiquo Abbatia predicta."

The name of Molineux was anciently called by the common people in Lancashire "Mulas," and it is so rendered in the *Testa de Nevill*, or *Liber Feudorum*, compiled temp. Henry III. and Edward I. Roger Gerneth, who held the lordship of Spec, or Speke, shortly after the Conquest, gave two carucates of land to "Richard de Mulas," or Molineux.[1] In some instances—that of Adam, Bishop of Chichester, for example—the name was spelt Moleyns.

The subjoined extracts from the *Lancashire Lieutenancy*,

Mayor of Liverpool 1822, left several sons and daughters. His only male representatives now alive are his three grandsons—

Edmund Molyneux, Major, half-pay, 7th Dragoon Guards, son of the late Edmund Molyneux, Esq., of Sandfield Hall, West Derby.

Andrew Mitchell Molyneux, late Captain 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, J.P. for county of Chester; and

William Hargraves Mitchell Molyneux, Captain Royal Navy, sons of the late William Hargraves Molyneux, Captain Royal Navy.

Andrew Mitchell and William Hargraves Mitchell Molyneux are grandsons of the late Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell, K.B., descendant of the ancient family of Mitchell, of Bandeth and Westshore.—*See Lyon Office, Edinburgh.*

[1] NOTE.—*Notitia Cestriensia.*

According to the Testa de Nevill, Adam de Eccliston, William de Molineux, Hugh de Milton, Richard de Katerhale, and Henry de Longford, held the sixth part of a knight's fee in Ecclesdon, Leyrebrick, and Katerhale, of the fee of William de Lancaster, who gave at the time of his marriage five carucates in the two Ecclistons and Lairbrec, which Richard de Mulas, or Mulineus, William Blundus, Ralph de Eccliston, Walter FitzSwain, and Geoffry held. The manor of Layrbrake was held 32 Edward III., by William, son of Richard de Molyneux, of Sefton; in 36 Edward III., by his cousin and heir, William; in 21 Edward IV., by Thomas Molineux; and in 11 Elizabeth, by Sir Richard Molineux. Larbrick Hall, the ancient seat of the Molineux family, was in 1836 a farmhouse.—*Baines.*

printed by the Chetham Society, illustrate the various modes in which the name of Molyneux was written in the sixteenth century.

A letter dated 1st November, 1568, addressed by Dr. Downham, Bishop of Chester, to Cecil, reporting the proceedings taken with the gentlemen of Lancashire in ecclesiastical affairs, and their conformity, encloses a decree, dated Lathom, 31st July, 1568, of Edward, Earl of Derby, and others, Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in the case of certain persons charged with recusancy, with the answer, among others, of "John Mollinex," M.P. for Liverpool in 1585.

In the general levy of arms, armour, and horses in Lancashire, the above "John Mollinex" is styled "John Molyneux, of Mellinge," and was required to furnish 1 Almayne, or coate plate, 1 Pyke, 1 Longe Bowe, 1 Sheefe arrowes, 1 Steele cappe, 1 Calliver, and 1 Morraine.

"Thomas Mollineux, of Hawkeley," whose heir, Richard, was M.P. for Liverpool in 1563, the same, substituting 1 Black bill for the Calliver.

"William Mollineuxe" to furnish 1 Coate plate, 1 Longe bowe, 1 Scheffe arrowes, 1 Scull bill.

"Robert Mollyneux," 1 Long bowe, 1 Sheffe arrowes, 1 Scull bill.

In a despatch dated 29th September, 1557, written by the Earl of Derby, as Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire and Cheshire, to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord President of the North, communicating the measures taken to array the levies in Lancashire and Cheshire "against the Scottish doings," the number of forces, and the captains by whom they were to be commanded, a quota of 200 men is required to be furnished by "Sir Richard Molyneux,

Knight," or his son and heir, he being a feeble man himself.

The list of Rectors and Vicars of Walton-on-the-Hill, compiled by Baines from the Episcopal Registers, further illustrates this variation in nomenclature.

DATE OF INSTITUTION.	RECTORS AND VICARS.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.
August 4th, 1543.	Anthony Molinexe, R.	Sir William Mollyneux.
September 6th, 1557.	Anthony Molinexe, R.	Sir Richard Molinexe.
March 24th, 8 Elizabeth.	William Heskethe, V.	Alexander Mollinex.
May 9th, 1621.	Nevil Kaye, V.	Alexander Moleneux.
June 22nd, 1639.	Andrew Clare, R.	Richard Moleneux.

Several places in the colonies are called after members of the family. Mount Sefton, Molyneux River (the largest in the colony), and Molyneux Bay, in New Zealand, Molineux Estate in the island of St. Kitts,[1] in the West

---

[1] NOTE.—A branch of the Molineuxes was seated at an early date in the West Indies; Anthony, youngest son of Sir Richard Molyneux, Knt., of Sefton, by his wife Eleanora, daughter of Robert Maghull, having died in Dominica in 1586. A John Mulleneux sailed from London for St. Christopher in 1635, and one of the family, who died in 1761, was Speaker of the Assembly, Montserrat.

Crisp Molineux, son of —— Molineux, of St. Kitts, by his wife, a daughter of —— Crisp, inherited the family estates in that island. He subsequently came to England, where he purchased Garboldisham Manor, Norfolk, and in 1740 married Katie, sole daughter and heiress of George Montgomerie, of Chippenham Hall, Cambridgeshire, and Thundersley Hall, Essex, High Sheriff for Cambridgeshire in 1759, and M.P. for Ipswich. He was chief of the clan Montgomerie, and heir male of Hugh, first Earl of Eglinton.

Crisp Molineux filled the office of High Sheriff for Norfolk in 1767, and represented for several years the borough of King's Lynn in Parliament. He died in 1793 at St. Kitts, leaving, besides two daughters—Elizabeth, married 28th January, 1783, to Sir William Burnaby, Bart., of Broughton Hall, Oxon; and Margaret, married in 1798 to the Rev. William Hungerford Colston, Rector of West Lydford, Somerset—an only son and heir, George, born in 1740, who assumed the name of Montgomerie by royal license in 1780, in pursuance with his grandfather's will. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Michael White, Governor of the Leeward Islands, George Molineux-Montgomerie had a son and heir, Crisp Molineux-Montgomerie, who succeeded to the Garboldisham estate; from him it descended to its present possessor, Cecil Thomas Molyneux-Montgomerie, son, by his wife Georgina Louisa, third daughter of Thomas third Lord

Indies, and Molineux Street, Port Franks, Dominion of Canada, perpetuate in "Greater Britain" the ancient and knightly name.

The Molyneux arms[1] are *azure*, a cross moline, quarter pierced, *or;* those of the Teversal branch being almost invariably quartered with the coat of Greenhalgh, of Teversal, through which family the estate was acquired. In like manner the branch of Molyneux of Hawkeley, Co. Lancaster, springing from Thomas, second son of Sir Richard Molyneux, of Sefton, always quartered with their own the arms of Ince, of Hawkeley, Alan Molyneux having acquired that property through his marriage with the daughter and heiress of Gilbert Ince, of Hawkeley.

In 1567 ten generations of the Molyneuxes had been seated at Hawkeley, the representative at that time being Thomas Molyneux, Esq. The family appear to have resided there down to 1805, in which year the death is recorded, at Lymm Parsonage, of Bryan William Moli-

---

Foley, of Thomas Molyneux-Montgomerie. Cecil Thomas Molyneux-Montgomerie married in 1868 Eleanor Frances, daughter of the Hon. Arthur Lascelles, of Norley Bank, Cheshire, and has issue.

John Davis Molineux, cousin to Crisp Molineux, possessed the Waterworks Estate in Montserrat. He died in 1770, leaving a son, John Davis, of Wadham College, Oxford, and a daughter, Margaret.

William Mullenex held seventeen acres with ten negroes in the parish of St. James, Barbadoes, in 1679; Mrs. Mullinex held seven acres with three negroes, in the parish of St. Michael's, Barbadoes, in 1680; and Richard Mullinax held, at that date, in the same parish, nine acres with five negroes.—*Hotten.*

[1] NOTE.—Sir W. Dugdale, Garter Principal King-at-Arms, derives the origin of ensigns of honour, commonly called *arms*, from the circumstance that the faces of all great military officers being obscured by such hoods and helmets as were anciently worn in times of battle, rendered it expedient to notify their persons to their friends and followers by some other means. Hence the practice of depicting upon their *shields*, as also upon their *surcoats* of silk, *banners*, *penons*, &c., certain badges that might make them known at a distance from each other. The most conspicuous, viz. *crosses*, *bands*, *fesses*, *chevrons*, *saltiers*, and all single charges, being ever held the best.

neux, of Hawkley Hall, Lancashire.[1] The hall, a very ancient half-timbered structure embosomed in a dark wood, existed in 1836 as a farmhouse,[2] but ruinous and dilapidated.

In the windows of Wigan Church, *circa* 1590, were depicted two shields of the arms of Molyneux, of Hawkley, —*azure*, a cross moline, *or*, not pierced. In Warrington churchyard is a tomb of this family, with a boldly carved coat of arms, crest, helm, and mantling. The arms display the cross moline, pierced, with a mullet in dexter chief; the crest being the plume of peacock's feathers on a cap of maintenance. The inscription is as follows:— "Here lyeth the body of William Molyneux, of Hawkely, Gentleman, who Departed this Life the 17th of February, 1697. Thomas Molyneux, Son of William Molyneux, of Hawkely, Departed this Life the 28th of October, 1682." "Richard Molineux, of Hawkley, Gent., Died July 4th, 1748, Aged 47. Elizabeth, his wife, Died June 11th, 1767, Aged 42. Also Mary, their Daughter, Died 28th November, 1775, Aged 42."

A shield of Molyneux, of Sefton, with sixteen quarterings, occurs on an armorial panel painting of the sixteenth century, preserved in the Warrington Museum.[3]

Thomas Molyneux, Justice of Chester 22nd Richard II., second son of Sir Richard Molyneux, of Sefton, distinguished his coat armour by bearing *azure*, a chevron between three crosses moline, *or*.

Roger, son of Adam Molyneux, bore the cross moline, *argent*. This coat was formerly to be seen emblazoned in the windows of All Saints' Church, Chesterfield.

---

[1] NOTE.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

[2] NOTE.—*Baines's Hist. of Lancashire.*

[3] NOTE.—*Rylands.*

Sir John Molyneux, of Crosby,[1] third son of Sir William Molyneux, bore the cross moline, crowned.

The seal affixed to a grant by Richard, son of Robert Molyneux, by his wife, Beatrice Villers, to his only brother Simon, of lands called Hastencroft, has the Cross Flory, with the inscription, "Sigillum Ricardi de Mulynaus."

Sir William Molyneux, of Sefton, Knight Banneret, added the *Fleur-de-lis* in the dexter canton of his coat armour, which is still borne by the Castle Dillon branch of the family.[2]

Among the coats of arms supposed to have been emblazoned in the windows of Dereham Church, Gloucestershire, by Sir Gilbert Denys, who died possessed of the manor in 1422, is that of Molineux, *azure*, a cross moline, *or*. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is traditionally asserted to have been built by Sir Maurice Russel, Knight, before 1401.

Adam de Molineux, son and heir of Richard de Molineux, of Sephton, is supposed to be the knight portrayed in the windows of Bridgenorth Church, in antique mail, clothed with a surcoat, and girt with a sword and spurs, over which is an equilateral triangular shield, whereon the arms of Molyneux are depicted.

In the church of Walton-on-the-Hill, the advowson of which was possessed by the Molyneux family as early as 1470, having been purchased in that year by Sir Thomas

---

[1] NOTE.—By the marriage of an heiress of the Molineux family with Sir Henry Norris (ancestor of the Earls of Abingdon), in 1311, the manor of Speke passed to the Norris family; and in a declaration made by Sir William Norris, of the Speke, Knight, temp. Elizabeth, it is stated that "the fourth parte of Speake then was holden by Mollyneux, of Crosbie, by the rent of xvii^{d} ob., and in knights' service, and yearly worth over xxii markes; but since increased by God, as after is by rentall appering."

[2] NOTE.—*Collins's Baronetage.*

Molineux, Knt., of the Abbey of St. Peter, at Shrewsbury, and of which parish Edward Molyneux was Rector 26 Henry VIII., is a corbel, on which is sculptured an angel supporting a shield charged with the cross moline.[1] In the vestry window is a square of old stained glass with the word "Patronus," beneath which is the crest of Molineux on a cap of maintenance. Lower still is the achievement of Molineux, quartering twelve coats.

The corbels in the church of St. Michael, Aughton, Lancashire, are sculptured with figures of angels clothed in peacock feathers, the eyes being symbolical of their perpetual watchfulness. In their arms they hold shields; the second on the north side is charged with "two chevrons on a canton, a cross moline;"[2] the second on

---

[1] NOTE.—In the general ecclesiastical survey made 26 Henry VIII., the net value of Walton Rectory is set down at £69 16*s.* 10*d.*

The chantry at Walton, founded by a John Molyneux, is valued at £2 13*s.* 4*d.* a year. One Robert Kirkeby, clerk, was then chanter there.—*Roberts's Lancashire Collections.*

During the year 1608, when insurrections prevailed amongst the people, to prevent the country from being depopulated by letting land go out of tillage into pasturage, a rate was imposed, as was customary in those troublous times, by George Lloyd, Bishop of Chester, upon his clergy in the counties of Lancaster and Chester, and "Mr. Mollineuxe, p̄son of Walton," was required to provide a "light horse furnished," as his quota.

In the 37th Elizabeth, Alexander Mollineux, Clerk, Parson of Walton, fifth son of Sir Richard Molyneux, of Sefton, by his first wife, Eleanor Radcliffe, instituted a suit against Richard Anderton and Thurstan Woodward "for intrusion on lands called the Court Yard and the Ould Orchard, parcel of the glebe lands, and other lands called the Claye Acres," at Walton parsonage.—*Ducatus Lancastriæ.*

By his will, dated in 1630, Alexander Molineux, after bequeathing legacies to Richard, Lord Molyneux, Viscount Maryborough, Lady Walmsley, Lady Bunbury, his sister Ellen, wife of Francis Sutton, of Sutton, Cheshire, his brothers Thomas and Robert, and his cousins Vivian Molineux, and Thomas Molineux lawyer, leaves the residue of his property to his said brothers, and his cousin Thomas, and appoints as his executors, Richard, Lord Molyneux, his brother Thomas, and his cousin Thomas Molyneux.

[2] NOTE.—*Roberts's MSS.*

the south side displays an eagle's leg, partly defaced—doubtless the crest of the family.

On a reference by order of the Court of Lancaster in 1657, it was awarded that Aughton was a district manor, and that Caryl, Viscount Molyneux, Laurence Ireland, and Bartholomew Hesketh were the three lords thereof.[1]

In the chancel of Sefton Church are two achievements with the arms of Molyneux and Brudenell; and on the east window is the following inscription: "Orate pro bono statu—Molineux Militis: Qui istam fiere fecit anno Dom. Millmº CCCCCXLIJmo," with three shields of arms beneath. Near the tomb of Richard Molineux, Lord of Bradley, lie two cross-legged figures of Knights Templars of the Molyneux family.

Upon a brass to the memory of Sir Peter Legh and Lady, in Winwick Church, Lancashire, the knight's figure is depicted habited in the complete armour of his time, but with his head bare, and exhibiting the tonsure of a priest. On his breast is an escutcheon of arms, displaying in order—Haydock, Legh, Ashton, Molyneux, and parted per fess, Croft, and Butler.[2]

In the church of St. Mary, Urswick, Co. Lancaster, among the fragments of stained glass in the east window is a cross moline, *or*, for Lord Molineux, of Bardsea Hall.[3]

Upon the walls of the Episcopal chapel at Mellinge are two coats of the Molineux arms, and a tablet in memory of William Molineux, of Mosborough, who died in 1744, and of Frances, his wife, erected by their sole heiress,

---

[1] NOTE.—*Roberts's MSS.*

[2] NOTE.—*Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.*

[3] NOTE.—Caryll, third Viscount Molyneux, purchased Bardsea Hall of the Anderton family for a hunting seat.—*Baines's Lancashire.*

Frances, wife of Sir Edward Blount, of Sodington, Co. Worcester, Bart.

Holle, in his Church Notes, taken in the reign of Charles I., previous to the Civil War, mentions that there then existed in the chancel windows of St. George's Church, Stamford, among others, the arms of Molineux, of Haughton, Notts,—*azure*, a cross moline, quarterly pierced, *argent*.[1]

The door-case between the great hall and large dining-room or parlour in Speke Hall, built in 1598, is richly ornamented with coats of arms and supporters; among others are those of the Duke of Brandon, first and fourth quarter, quartering Harrington and Mullineux on the second and third.[2]

Over the door of Altcar Hall, near Liverpool — now an ordinary farmhouse — were formerly the arms of Molineux.

The ancient crest of the Molyneux family is a hat *gu.*, turned up in front, *er.*, with a plume of peacock's feathers; and was used by them from a very early period, probably from the first adoption of crests, about the time of Edward I. It seems to have been abandoned by the Teversal branch of the family about the time of James I. for another, granted it is said for their valiant services in Scotland—a dexter hand issuing from flames of fire, grasping an eagle's leg, erased, all *proper*. This figure, although not before adopted as a crest, appears to have been used as a badge by the retainers of the family in the time of Henry VIII.

Allusion is made in the old ballad, "The Scottish Field,"

---

[1] NOTE.—*The Reliquary*, vol. 14.

[2] NOTE.—*Bigland's Hist. of Gloucestershire.*

a poem on the Battle of Flodden, to the device of an eagle's foot having been worn as a badge by the Lancashire levies who fought in that battle under the command of Sir John Stanley and Sir William Molyneux.

"Sir John Stanley, that stoute knight,
that sterne was of deedes!
With four thousand fursemen
that followed him after;
They were tenants that they tooke,
that tenden on the bishopp,
Of his household, I you bete,[1]
hope ye no other.
Every burne[2] had on his breast
browdered with goulde,
A fote of the fairest foule
that ever flew on winge!
With their crownes full cleare
all of pure goulde!
Yt was a semely sight,
to see them togeder
Fourtene thousand egill feete
feteled[3] in arraye.

* * * * * *

Then the Skottes king
called to him a heralde,
Biddeth tell him the truth,
and tary no longer,
Who were the banners of the burnes
that bode in the valley?
'They are standartes of the Standles,[4]
that stand by themselven,
Yf he be faren into Fraunce,[5]
the Frenchmen to feere,
Yet is his standart in that stede,
with a styffe captaine,
Sir Henry Kighley is called,
that bene is of deede;
Sir Thomas Jarred[6] that jollie knight
is joyned thereunder,

---

[1] Tell. [2] Man, warrior. [3] Got ready
[4] Stanleys. [5] To go. [6] Gerard.

With Sir William Molynex,
with a manful meany.[1]
Theis freakes [2] will never flee
for feare of no weapon.
But they will stick with their standarts
in their stele weedes,
Because they busked them at Berwick
that bolded them the more."

According to the Harleian MSS., 2076, Sir Thomas Holland, Knt., bore a like crest.

The crest borne by the Irish branch of the family is a tiger passant *arg.*, holding in his dexter forepaw a cross moline, *or*.

The motto, "Vivere sat vincere," is now used by the Earls of Sefton, the head of the family. Their more ancient one (*vide Visitation of Lancashire*, 1567) was "En droit devant," the memory of which has been preserved by the younger branch of Teversal, now represented by the Staffordshire and Sussex branches of the family.

The motto of the Castle Dillon family is "Stat fortuna domus vertute."

On a flat marble in the chancel of Sefton Church are inlaid the effigies in brass of Sir William Molyneux and his two wives, with their respective coats of arms over their heads; and underneath his own shield quartering eleven other coats, besides that of Molyneux, with the motto "En droit devant." [3] Sir William is depicted in complete armour, the general aspect of which is that worn in England down to the reign of James I. The peculiar features are that his breastplate is emblazoned with the cross moline of his arms, a circumstance most unusual. His head is protected by a coif of mail in the fashion of

[1] Troop. [2] Men.

[3] NOTE.—*Dorning Rasbotham's Notes on Sefton Church in* 1774.

the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and he wears a very ample skirt of the same, reaching to his knees. This singular departure from the ordinary costume of the time was probably due to the sudden breaking out of the war with the Scots, the precipitate array preventing the complete arming of both knights and retainers. Sir William probably arrayed himself in portions of the armour preserved in his ancestral halls to meet the exigencies of the occasion.[1]

"Then every lord and knight each where,
And barons bold, in musters met.
Each man made haste to mend his gear,
And some their rusty pikes did whet.

Some made a mell of massy lead,
Which iron all about did bind;
Some made a helmet for the head,
And some their grisly gisarings grind.

Some made their battle-axes bright,
Some from their bills did rub the rust,
Some made long pikes, and lances light,
Some pike-forks for to join and thrust."[2]

In the words of the old ballad—

"His old hall was hung about with pikes, guns, and bows,
With old swords and bucklers, that had borne many shrewde blows."[3]

In the vestry window in the church of Walton-on-the-Hill, Lancashire, is an achievement of the Molineux arms, quartering twelve coats, with the ancient motto, "En droit devant," and date 1591.

---

[1] NOTE.—*Historical Society of Lancashire*, vol. ix.
[2] NOTE.—*Weber's Flodden Field.*
[3] NOTE.—*Percy's Reliques.*

Caryll, 3rd Viscount Molyneux, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royalist Army during the Civil War, is said to have taken as a crest a reindeer's head, supported by five hands, in allusion to the five members, and for motto "Ad quid exaltis cornu?"[1]

---

[1] NOTE.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

APPENDIX.

WILL OF SIR EDMUND MOLYNEUX, K.C.B.

EXTRACTED FROM THE PRINCIPAL REGISTRY OF THE PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

IN the name of Almightie God I Edm̃nde Molyneux Knight one of the King's Justice of his comenplace at Westminster the xviijth daye of February in the vjth yere of the Reigne of our Soueraigne Lord Edwarde the Sixte by the Grace of God Kinge of Englaunde Fraunce and Irelande Defend^{r} of the Faithe and of the Churche of Englande and also of Irelande on Earth the Supme Head make this my last Will in wrytinge concerning the disposic̃on and order of certyn Annuities or rents Annuall and som̃es of money to be going oute of certeyn of my lands tenem̃ts and hereditaments and of the yssues and profytts thereto or some pcell thereof as hereafter shall be declared where I have lands tenements and hereditaments in Thorpe nighe Newarke upon Trent Stoke nighe Newark aforesaid and in Newarke aforesaid and in Hunton Carleton Gedlyng Colwyke Stokebardlff Shelforde Saxondale Burton Iorce Gyrton Newton and Gutell in the Countie of Nottinghm̃. I will that my yonger children not maried that is to saye Edmunde Molyneux Thomas Molyneux Katheryn Molyneux Dorothe Molyneux Anthony Molyneux Christofer Molyneux and Jane Molyneux shall have suche severall Annuities or annuall rents as be expressed or mentioned in severall wrytings in pchement sealed and signed with my hande according to the intents and meanyng expressed or menc̃oned in the saide wrytinge. And I will also that John Broke nowe or late one of y^{e} bedells of Oxforde shall have quarterly during his lyfe of the said landes ten̄nts and hereditamets in Stoke Bardolf thirty-thre shillings

four pence of laufull money of England. And moreover where the said landes tenements and hereditaments be of greater yerely value then the rents or Annuities to be going oute of the same doth amounte vnto I will that yf my heyre after my decease well and truly content and paye or cause to be contentyd and paide yerely and quarterly the said Annuities or yerely rents and somes of money accordinge to this my Will and also paye or cause to be paide yerely over and besides the said Annuities or yearly rents to euery of my said doughters Katheryn Dorothe and Janne five marcks of laufull money of Englaund vnto such tyme as every of theym shall have receyved over and besyde their said seueral Annuyties or annuall rents expressed or mentioned in pchement sealed and signed with my hande so myche of one hundreth pounds of lawfull money of Englande towards their severall marriages as I shall not leave for theym in redye gold or coyne of syluer at tyme of my deathe then I will that my said heyre shall have the order and disposicon of all the saide landes tenemts and hereditaments as long as he shall truly pforme my saide will therein (excepte of suche houses landes and tents in Stoke Bardolf whiche nowe be in the possession or occupacon of my sonne Fletcher or doughter Margaret his wife whereof they shall paye the yerely rent. And yf myne heyre do not well and truly performe and fulfyll my said will therein Then I will that my Executours and the survyvors and survivor of them shall have the order or disposicon of all the said landes tenements and hereditaments (except before excepted) to the entent that my said Will may be pformed. And my sonne and heyre to have no medling therewith because he doth not pforme this my Will. And yf there be defaulte in my said heyre that my saide will is not performyd and also default in my Executours or in the survivors or survivor of them that this my saide wyll ys not pformed then I will that all the said landes tents and hereditamts shall be to my saide yonger children not maryed duringe the lyfe and the longer lyver of them. And wher I truste that my sonne and heyre will pforme truly this my Will I have other landes tenemts and hereditaments that is to saye the Manner and psonage of Kneton with the appurtenñnces and other landes and tenements in Kneton in the saide Countie of Nottingham and a certen pasture grounde or pasture called Drinkeshan in the Countie of Lincoln and certen landes and tents in or about Chesshm in the Countie of Bucks and certen lands and tenements that I bought

of the Master Tavery and certeyn landes tenements and hereditaments in Swaldall Helagh in Swaldale in Grynton and in the pishe of Grynton and Ells where in the Countie of Yorke amounting aboue the thirde parte in three partes to be deuyded of all my landes teñts and hereditaments not holden in Socate or burgage which I have of estate of inheritance whereof I declare no will of any possession mannorance and occupation of the same But only of Annuities or yerely rentes going oute of the saide Maner of Kneton and other the premisses in Kneton. Prouided alwayes and yt is my will in wryting that suche landes tenements and hereditaments in Carleton and Gedlyng afore said and ells where which I have purchased for the said Edmunde Molyneux and Thomas Molyneux his brother or for either of them that they shall have theym according to the purchase therof (except) my sonne and heyre will otherwyse agree with them reasonably for the same. And where Stephen Brynkley and I were agreed that I shulde have all such terme interest and wryttings as he pretendyd to haue in the said pasture called Drynkeshaw affirmyng that he had bought the hole interest and title of Sr John Clayton Chapley in the same pasture whiche Sr John was Co-Executor with me of the last Will and Testament of Henry Hadfelde gentilman my late kynesman deceased after whiche agrement so made betwen the saide Stephen Brynkeley and me the said Stephen Brynkeley dyed after whose death William Brynkeley brother of the saide Stephen toke vpon hym to be Executour or Administrator of the goodes and cattals of the said Stephen to the whiche Willyam Brynkeley for his terme right interest tytle and wrytinge of the said pasture and for conveyance therof from hym to me made I have well and truly paide to the said Willyam Brynkeley thirtie and fyve pounds and certeyn wrytinge thereof be made betwene hym and me I will that none of myne Executours shall take anny forfeture or penaltye of any bonde or other wryting therefore made betwen the said Wylliam Brenkeley and me so that I myn heyres and assignes may quyetly haue hold and enjoie the said pasture called Drynkeshaw withoute lawfull let or disturbance of the saide Willyam Brinkeley and Sr John Clayton and of other of them and of the executours or administratours of other of them and of any other laufully ptending or clayming by any of them and withoute laufull lett or disturbance of the executours or administratours of the said Stephen Brynkeley for my will is to take non advantage of any

penalty or forfet[r] of the said Willyam Brynkeley his executour or administratōs yf I be not deceyved in the bargayn or graunte of the saide pasture betwene him and me. Also Where John Staveley of Lynbye in the Countie of Nottingham Esquier is bound to me in severall obligacons and alsoe that I paide for hym aboute fourten poundes of vsuall money of Englande to M[r] Ogilthorpe of Brigforde on the Hill in the Countie of Nottingham. In consideracon that I haue brought of the said John Staveley the said landes and tenēts in the foresaide Countie of Yorke I will that non advantage or forfeture be taken of the said John Staveley or of any of his executours or administratours of any of the said obligacons. Provided always and yt is my will that yf my heire assigns fermers or tenntes or any of theym be disturbed trobeled or vexed for any of the saide landes or tenēts in Yorkeshire by the saide John Staveley or any of his heyres or children or by any other lawfully pretending or clayming by any of theym that they my Executours or admīstrators shall take advantage of any Recognizance or Statute made by the saide John Staveley to me as farre as good conscyence will extende and not otherwyse. And I constitute and make my true and faythfull Executours concernyng my last Will and Testament in wryting of my saide landes tenements and hereditaments. And of the rents yssues and profytte of the same my three sonnes John Molyneux Edmnde Molyneux and Thomas Molyneux and my sonne in lawe Robert Fletcher and my doughter Margaret his wief praying and desiring them all to be good unto my saide childer and to see this my Will ꝑformed as they wolde I shoulde see theirs ꝑformyd in case I were put in trust by any of theym they and eny of theym taking alwayes of the rents yssues and profytts of the said lands tenēts and hereditaments wherof the saide Annuyties be going oute their reasonable costs and expences whiche they or any of theym shall susteyn laye out or bayre aboute the performance of this my Will whiche costs charges and expences I will that they and every of theym shall have notwithstandinge any thinge before reheresaide or hereafter in my Will and Testament of my goodes or cattells hereafter to be rehersyd. In witnes wherof and that this is my last Will and Testament in wrytinge of certeyn Annuities or yerely rents or somēs of money going oute of my landes tenements and hereditaments and of the rents yssues and profyts of the same as is afore sayd. I the said Edmnde Molyneux have wrytten my saide Will with myn owne hande and sette my seale and

subscribed my name p me EDMNDU MOLYNEUX.—Milite sigillu mei Edmnd Molyneux.

As concernyng my goodes cattalls plate money juells stuf of houshold and the profytte and advantage of my ferme at Hawton I will that wheare my late kynd wief vpon who's soule Jesu have mercye aboute the tyme of her depting oute of this Worlde desired me to be goode unto her childer and bequeathed vnto euery of theym a ringe of goulde wherof my doughter Dorothe to have the beste wt a Juell & John Molyneux to have the second ringe I in consideracon of her saide wille have given to the saide John Molyneux one ringe to the said Edmonde another ringe and to my doughter Fletcher an other ringe. And will that my said wyef's legacies shal be pformyd to the remnant of her saide children. And I will that my saide doughter Dorothe shall have over and beside the said best ringe the best ouche of golde set with stones whiche was her saide kynde mothers. And where my good and kynde father in lawe Mr. John Cheny Esquier who's Soule Jesu pdon bequeath to me ten poundes of good and lawfull money of Englande which my brother in lawe Master Robert Chenye Esquier his sonne and heyre hath contentyd and paide to me I will that eūy of my childer as well my sonne and heyre my doughter Fletcher as eūy of my other children have some remembrance to praye for his soule and for my soule and for their said kynde mother soule and all Christen soules that ys to saye I beqūeth to my saide sonne and heyre my greate giltyd goblet with the cover gilte where vpon my Armes be graven vpon the saide Cover. And to my said doughter Dorothe the best silver goblet giltyd with the cover giltid. And to my saide doughter Fletcher a cope of siluer with the cover both gilted and to euery of my other children a cupp of silū giltid to be deuyded amongst theym by the discrecion of myne Executours or the survivor of theym. And I will to my cosyn Frannces Molyneux my sylver goblet pcell gilt with the cover wher upon my Armes be graven. And I will to my cosyn Michaell Willoughby a lytle saulte giltid with the cover some what broken and hath no felowe. And I will desire by any meanes that all & singuler my debtes may be payde and restitution to be made for Injurys and wronges by me done yf any can be provyd. And lykewise restitucon to be made yf I at tyme of my depting out of this worlde with hold any meanes goodes landes evydences or other thinge wrongfully from them if any such

be dewly provyd or knowen to any of myne Executours. And I will to eury suche sūnte as shal be in my service at tyme of my deathe and takith wage of me whether it be man or woman all suche wage as I then shall oughe theym and a quarter wages besydes to the entent they may provyde them sr̄vice. And I bequeath to George Irelande fourtie shillinges in money. And I will and bequeathe to Sr Willyam Butler my Chaplen or Stewarde all suche wage as I shall ough hym at the tyme of my deathe and foure pounde of laufull money of England to the intent that he shall be eadinge and helpinge to myne Executours for the savf custodie and fourth comyng of suche goodes and cattals as I shall have at time of my death that my last Will therof may be truly pfourmed. And yf my sonne and heyre will kepe howse contynnually for his yonger brothern and sisters which shall have no house certen to resorte unto I will he shall have the encrease of my stocke of shepe and the occupac̄on of my beates and things belonging to husbandry (except suche therof as herafter I shall bequeathe awaye wysshing and desiring eūy of my children in what place soever they or any of them shall be humble and hartely eūy daye to praye to Almightie God for Grace and Mercye. And that they may alwayes love God and feare God and kepe his Commandements and be His contynuall Sr̄unts. And I will that my three yonger doughters have all the apparell being waringe gayre of theire late Mother's not being rynge chayne or Juell to be departyd equally amongest them by the discretion of myne Executours or of the more parte of theym or of the survivor or survivors of theym. And I will that every of my three yonger doughters to have a litle Casket which was their mother's and all the juells and thinges therein conteyned over and besides their said severall hundreth poundes. And my doughter Dorothe to have the best and most worthe Katheryn Molyneux the seconde and Jane Molyneux the thirde casket. And I will that my soñe in law Robert Fletcher and doughter Margaret his wief shall have the house at Stokebardolf and all the landes and teñts at Stokebardolf which my late kynde wief who's Soule God pardon dyd occupie paying the yerely rent therof according to the true meanyng of my laste Will in wrytinge my said sonne Fletcher and doughter his wief making convenient repac̄ons of the same as becomyth a teñnt or fermer to do. And yf I at tyme of my deathe have money and coyne sufficient to paye all my debts & funeralls then my said three yonger doughters shall be soner contentyd and

payde to euery of theym one hundreth poundes as it is conteyned in my saide last Will in wryting concernyng the said Annuities or yerely rentes going oute of my saide landes and tenements. And yf my sonne and heyre do well and truly paye to euery of his three yonger brothers twentye poundes of lawfull money of Englande over and besides the said thre severall hundreth poundes to be levyed and taken as ys before declared in my saide Will and ouer and besides suche thinge or things as I will bequeathe to my said three doughters or to eūy of theym or yf my saide sonne and heire and sufficient suerties with hym be bounden by sufficient wrytinge obligatory to euery of my said three yonger doughters in the somñe of one hundreth pounds to paye to euery of theym twentie poundes of lawfull money of Englande over and besides the said severall hundreth poundes and over and besides suche thing or thinges as I will or bequeathe to my saide thre doughters then I will that my sonne and heyre after suche bonde or payment made and not before shall have all my plate not bequeathed and all my housholde stuff chānes billes and other things for the warres and all my waynes cartes and ploughtes not bequeathyd and all my best horses and cattall and stuf of husbandry not bequeathed Prouided alwayes and I will and bequeathe to my cosyn Fraunces Molyneux when he comñyth to his full age of xxi^{ti} yeres to have one iron boundon wayne one carte one plough two oxen thre carte horses or mares three sowes and a bore trusting there shall be always amytie and love betwen hym and my children. And yf my sonne and heyre do not paye the said seūall somñes of twentie poundes to his saide thre yonger systers shall have all the said household stuf waynes cartes ploughtes beasts horses catall and stuf of husbandry not bequeathed eqally to be devyded amongest them (except) a cupp of syluer and gilt which I had of the gift of my brother Irelande which was my late kynde systers his wief Glyn which cuppe my mynde ys that my sonne and heyre shall have and he to leave yt to his heyre yf he will bycause the same cupp was sometyme my owne naturall fathers and mothers on (whose soule Jesu have) marrye. And I constitute and make of this my last Will and Testament my saide naturall brother M^{r} Docto^{r} Molyneux my sonne in lawe Robert Fletcher and daughter Margaret his wief my Executours and my brother Paule Darrell Esquier and my brother Lawrence Irelande esquier yf it please theym and supravisours and callers on that this my laste Will may be truly pformyd I constitute and make Sir

Alexander Taylor parson of Hawton and Sir Willyam Butler my Chapleyn willyng and also bequeathinge to my brother Mr Doctor the gilt salte and cover that I am coēnly daily srūed with and to my saide sonne Fleteher a Soūaign of golde worth foure marks and better To my said doughter Margaret a gilt spone wt a forke in the ende and one of my best gilte spoñes. And to my saide brother Darrell yf it please hym to take vpon hym to be myne Executour my best gilt salte with the cover. And to my saide brother Irelande yf it please hym to take vpon him to be my Executour the fellowe of the same gilt salte with oute a cover one of my best gilt spoñes and one of my best silū spoñes. And to the said Sr Alexander Tayler and to Sr Willyām Butler either of theym a sylver spoñe and an Oxe or a Cowe at their pleasur desiring them all and every of them to praye for me and give some what as corne or other thinge emongst my srñtes besides their severall wages as my Executours or more parte of them shall thinke convenient, and I bequeathe to my Cosyn George Brownes wief yf Katheryn and Dorothe Molyneux tarry wt her a gold ringe set wt dyuer's perles and a rubye to my cosen Brown her husband one of my geldinges suche as he will chuse desiring them both to be good to my saide two doughters that they may be brought vp in vertue good mañer and lernyng to playe the gintlewymen and good huswyffes to dresse meate and ouersee their households. And I will that myn Executors and every of them shall have their costs charges and losses which they shall susteyn and bayre aboute the pformaunce of this my last Will and Testament concernyng my said goodes and cattalls to be borne and susteyned of my goodes and cattalls. And the residue of my goodes and cattalls besides the saide stoke of shepe and money and coyne yf my sonne and heire be willing at all tymes that this my Will be pformed according to the true intent thereof and that he be loving to his yonger brother and systers I will he shall have the same residue by the discrecon of my Executours or the more parte of them or of the survivor or survivors of them. Also I will that yf at tyme of my deathe I shall leave money and Coyne sufficient to paye all my debtes funeralles and so muche of one hundreth poundes as shall be lackinge of the mariage money of my doughter Margaret Fletcher and for every of my thre yonger doughters one hundreth poundes of laufull money of Englande that then the residue of my money and coyne after my saide debtes funeralles and the saide seū all hundreth

poundes paide shall be devyded in three equall partes wherof my said three younger daughters to have one ꝑte beside that that I have willed or bequeathed vnto theym my foure yonger soñes an other ꝑte besides that that I have willed or bequeathed to them and my sonne and heyre and doughter Margaret Fletcher the thirde ꝑte equally to be devyded amongest them by the discretion of my Executours or of the survivor or survivorꝫ of theym. But I will desire in any wise that all and singuler my debtes may be paide when soeuer they shall be truly provyd and therfore an order and bond by obligac̃on or recognizaunce to be taken vpon the foresaid dyvision of the said money and coyne that yf any my trew debt that I shall owe at tyme of my death be after that sufficiently provyd that every of my saide children shall ratably according to suche portion of the said money and coyne as they shall seũally have by this my last Will shall be charged toward the ꝑyment of the same debt. Where Nicholas Havgh ys boundon to me in the soñe of two hundreth poundes I will that there shall be non advantage taken vpon of the saide bond yf the saide Nicholas Haugh ꝑforme the last Will of his father Thomas Haugh deceased concernyng the doughters of the same Thomas Haugh which he had by his latter wief daughter of Robert Molyneux Esquire deceased. And I have in my keping for Awdrey Haugh a siluer salte pc̃ell gilt six sylver spoñes and for Isabell Havgh a siluer peece wt out a soute and sixe siluer spoñes and for Ursula Haugh the best baydes of her late mother's and sixe silver spoñes and Dame Elizabeth Merys hath certyn ringes for the said doughters. There be certeyn peces of golde and siluer in a fyne glove as I remember and a paper making mencion of Henry Hatfelde. I wolde the doughters of the said Henry shulde have the same golde and siluer equally devided amongest theym. Where syns the deathe of my cosyn Willyam Molyneux I have receyved certen soñes of money of the ferme of Alker in the Countie of Lancaster and my lady Merys hath receyved other soñes of money of the ferme of Alker afore said I will that my cosyn Fraunces Molyneux yf he come of full age of xxi yeres shall have after suche rate of money as I receyved the same so myche as I have receyved therof for my parte.

Probatum fuit testm̃ coram dño Canc̃ Archepo apud London Octavo Die Mensis Novembris Anno Dñi Millimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo Secundo juramento. Johis Molyneux Edmndi Molyneux et Robc̃i Fletcher Executorū respectiue in prefato testamento et

vltima voluntat noīatorū quibus cōmissa fuit admīstraco omī bonorū &c. dñ defuncti prefates Esch^{bz}. De bene et fidelī admistrandes eadem Ac de pleno Jur^{io} &c. exhibend Ad Sancta Dei Eūngelia Jurat Resgruata pīate reliqius excū venerit.

CASTELLANS OF LIVERPOOL.

William de Moulins	William I.
Vivian de Moulins	William II.
Robert de Molineux	Stephen.
Sir Richard Molineux	Henry V. and VI.
Sir Richard Molineux and Richard his son	Henry VI., 1441.
When the office was made hereditary in his family.	
Richard Molineux, Esq.	Henry VI. and Edward IV.
Thomas Molyneux	Edward IV.
Lawrence Molyneux	Henry VII.
Sir Edmund Molineux.	Elizabeth, 1584.
Sir Richard Molyneux.	Elizabeth, 1588.
Richard, Viscount Molyneux . . .	James I.

LORD LIEUTENANTS.

Caryll, 3rd Viscount Molyneux, Lancashire.
Charles William, 3rd Earl of Sefton, ditto.
William Philip, 4th Earl of Sefton, ditto.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Sir John Molyneux, of Crosby. .	Grand Council at Westminster, 17 Edward II.
Ricardus Le Molineux, de Croseley, miles	County of Lancaster, 1312.
William de Moulins	County of Buckingham, 2nd Parliament at Gloucester, Richard II.
Ric. Molyneux	County Lancaster, ditto.

Edmund Molyneux	Ludlow, Parliament at Westminster, 1 Edward VI.
Richard Molineux	Liverpool, 5 Elizabeth, 1563.
John Molineux	County Notts, 1563.
John Molineux	Liverpool, 1585.
Richard Molineux	County Lancaster, 1585.
John Molineux	„ „
Richard Molineux	„ „
Sir Thomas Molineux, Knt. . .	„ „ 1592
Sir Richard Molineux, Knt. . .	„ „ 1603.
Samuel Molyneux	Mallow, Ireland, 1613.
Daniel Molyneux	Strabane, 1613.
Sir Richard Molineux, Bart. . .	County Lancaster, 1625.
Sir Richard Molineux, Knt. and Bart.	„ „ 1628.
Adam Molyneux	Longford, 1660.
William Molyneux	Dublin, 1691.
William Molyneux	Dublin University, 1694.
The Right Hon. Samuel Molyneux	„ „ and borough of Bossiney, England.
Thomas Molineux	Preston, Lancashire, 1695.
Sir Francis Molyneux, Bart., of Teversal	County Notts, 1701—1702.
The Right Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart.	Clogher, 1761. Dublin University.
George Molyneux	Granard.
Crisp Molineux	King's Lynn, 1784.
Charles William, Viscount Molyneux	South Lancashire, 1832.

SHERIFFS.

Ricardus Mollineux	Lancashire	1397
Edmund Molineux	Buckinghamshire	1475
Thomas Molineux, arm.	Lancashire	1476
Sir Richard Molineux, Knt.	„	1556
Francis Molineux.	Derbyshire	1566
Francis Molineux.	Nottinghamshire	1581
Sir Richard Molineux, Knt.	Lancashire	1589
Sir Richard Molineux, Knt.	„	1597

John Molineux	Nottinghamshire	1609
Sir John Molyneux, Knt. & Bart. . .	„	1611
Francis Molineux, of Mansfield . . .	„	1662
Darcy Molineux	„	1687
Sir Charles Molyneux, Bart.	„	1748
Rigby Molineux	Lancashire	1749
Crisp Molineux	Norfolk	1767
George Molineux	Staffordshire	1791
Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart.	Armagh	1867

DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH.

Bishop.

Adam Molineux, LL.D.	Chichester, 1445.

Dean.

Adam Molineux	Salisbury, 1441.

Archdeacons.

Adam Molineux	Salisbury, 1440.
James Molineux	Richmond.

Canons.

Henry Molyneux	Exeter, 1489.
John William Henry Molyneux . . .	Ely, 1879.

Prebendaries.

Edm. Molineux	Minor Pars Altaris, 1518. Sarum—Valor £2.[1]
R. Molineux	„ 1521.
Edward Molineux	Faringdon.
William Hamilton Molineux	Wobaston, Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Wolverhampton, 1831.
George Fieldhouse Molineux	Wobaston, 1840.

[1] Note.—Cole MSS.

ELECTION ADDRESS OF CRISP MOLINEUX, ESQ., HIGH SHERIFF OF NORFOLK.

Borough of King's Lynn, in Norfolk, December 12th, 1766.

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, RECORDER, ALDERMEN, COMMON COUNCIL, AND WORTHY FREEMEN OF THE SAID BOROUGH.

"GENTLEMEN,—

"Having met with very great encouragement, I beg leave to offer myself a Candidate to represent this ancient Borough in Parliament at the next Election; in which if I am so happy as to succeed, every Constitutional Measure for the benefit of this Country and this Town in particular shall be supported to the utmost of my abilities, and the obligation be ever gratefully acknowledged by,

"Gentlemen,

"Your most faithfull and obedient servant,

"CRISP MOLINEUX."

EPIGRAM UPON THE TIMES.[1]

I.

When Molineux came first to Town,
With colours and what not;
"See! where the rebels come, see there,"
Exclaims an angry Scot.

II.

"Rebels," quoth John, "I've often seen
At Tyburn where they hang 'em,
Why, Sawney, look! in all this crowd
There's ne'er a Scot among 'em."

---

[1] NOTE.—*Lynn Magazine.*

THE CASE OF THE HONOURABLE LYNN MERCHANT

MORE CIRCUMSTANTIALLY STATED BY A FRIEND.

The Creoles all grieve that their Friend Jemmy Spitter
Has lately been put in a *Damnable* twitter,
For the loss of his *Plumbs* and *Onions* from *Port*,
Which among the Lynn Wits makes excellent sport.
Demand on Demand he made for his *Onions*,
The Land-Waiters humme'd him—those Saucy *Rapscallions*.
He then *Condescended* to the Dep. Col. to write,
The Dep. Col. condescended—no reply to indite.
Jemmy then sent *Reproaches* for want of *Behaviour*,
To a Merchant so *Potent*—so full of *Pallaver*.
With his Plumbs He had planned the Wives' palates to please
Of *Molineux Freemen*—day nor night had he ease ;
He dreamt of his *Plumbs*—in his Dreams gave direction
To disperse the *Sweet Boxes* to his Friends of Election.
He proposed a Snug Treat to these *Molineux Honies*,
And wanted his *Onions* to Smother some *Conies*.[1]
He waited and waited till the Rabbits grew stale,
So now is determined to give *Beef* and *Star Ale;*
And tipped out in his *Spencer* to tell his sad Tale,
How wretched and restless Thrice he sent to *Vancouver*,
That *Little Vagary—Harliquino* all over.
What meant you Dep. Col. ?—to eat all his Plumbs.
Zounds—*Van* were they mine I'd cut off your Thumbs,
Nay your Legs too to boot, for your giving no answer,
I'd Spoil you for ever from being a *Dancer*.
Jemmy further declares—" tho the *Duty* be offered,
And full Eighteen pence he conscientiously proffered,
Instead of receiving this *Duty* for *King*, Sir,
They gave only a *Protracting*, *Evasive*, *Sly Answer*."
Jemmy Spitter thus *Piqued*, and no Plumbs could he get,
Well might his eyes twinkle, and he foam in such pet.

---

[1] Coney was the name of a leading inhabitant of the borough.

But the Worst's still to come—tho' He wrote to the *Board*,
For these *Plumbs* and these *Onions*—"There's not come a Word
Of the least satisfaction"—No more than from *Van*—
This Stroke then's a proof—What they *Think* of the *Man*.

LYNN, *July* 11, 1767.

COPY OF LETTER FROM CRISP MOLINEUX TO LORD ORFORD.

"MY DEAR LORD,

"Mr. Squib and your hum. are just arrived from London on my way to Lynn, where I am desired to pay my compliments to next Friday night, being the monthly Star Club. Suppose, if not better engaged, your Lordship and I took a little hawking on that road in the morning, and you were to pop in and spend the evening with those jolly fellows, and return next morning. Would not this unexpected piece of civility have a very good effect, and please much that honest body of men, who approved themselves above the temptation of Hog's money. You'll excuse, my Lord, the hint I give, which, on my honour, is a thought entirely of my own, and entered into my cranium quite accidentally as I was musing in my post chaise on the road. However, whether you embrace my hint or not, I should be glad to see one flight at a kite if it suits your Lordship on Friday morning, and am in the interim,

"Yours, my Lord,

"Most truly and heartily,

"CRISP MOLINEUX.

"CHIPPENHAM, *May* 4, 1763.

"Squib sends best respects."

DITTO TO DITTO.

"MY DEAR LORD,

"Agreeably to your Lordship's request I this day waited with my friend, Mr. Bacon, on my Lord North, to signify your Lordship's kind intention, and met with a gracious reception.

Mr. Bacon was also with the Speaker, and delivered him the proper certificate of poor Shaftoe's death, and on Saturday a publication will be made in the *Gazette*, and fourteen days after the precept will be issued. I flatter myself with the hopes of taking a little hawking and fishing at Endwell next week. Ergo shall say nothing further till I have the honour of kissing your Lordship's hand. In meantime, believe me to be, with a proper sense of his favour,

"Your Lordship's much obliged and obedient humble servant,

"CRISP MOLINEUX.

"*May* 16, 1771, HERTFORD STREET.

"I am just got home from the Middlesex Feast, where we had the honour of your old friend the Duke of Northumberland; the Duke of Queensberry attended also, and some excellent singing by Reynolds, Bannister, &c.; in short, we have been exceedingly numerous and jolly."

EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM CRISP MOLINEUX.

"TO GEORGE IRVINE, ESQ.,

"You no doubt have seen in the papers the fate of my Lynn affair. Could I have reconciled a breach of word and honour, and poised it against the pleasing feature of being a parliament man, I might have carried the point and flung Mr. Walpole on his back; but I have not yet been practised in the wiles of a rascall, and I am grown too old to begin. In short, the story is this: Mr. Walpole and my Lord (Orford) had so much depended upon their family interest, and neglected that court which is necessary in these cases to the freemen, that Sir John Turnor had insensibly got the surprising head, and when it came to the push, contrary to his promise to my Lord, he drew all the votes he could to himself, but as his Lordship had not joined Sir John consistent with his word to me, I would not follow the Knight's example, but, on the contrary, got up and addressed myself to all the freemen who were met together an hour before the election began, desiring that they would give Mr. Walpole their second votes, as I had agreed not to draw single votes against him if he did not join Sir John, and publicly declaring that though this might injure me I had rather lose my election like a man of

honour than gain it like a rascall. Very unfortunately Lord Orford had a horse run at Newmarket on Saturday before the election, which occasioned a fatal neglect of his interest at Lynn, where he did not arrive two hours before the poll commenced, and then did all in his power to serve me by making his own relations and friends vote for me, but he had neglected this too long. The Duke of Grafton's letters arrived on Saturday evening, directed under cover to Lord Orford, but his not arriving till Monday morning, when all the custom-house officers were drunk and locked up by the collector, prevented their being of any service to the cause. However, I must do his Lordship this justice to say that after the transaction was over the tears ran down his cheeks, and he made a public offer to me of the first vacant seat that happens in any borough of his, and his interest in the next election at Lynn; nay, he went further, he in a day or two sent me word to meet him at Euston, where he spoke much in my praise to the Duke of Grafton, and asked his Grace to compliment me with a Government seat, which he would return by putting in any friend of his Grace's upon a vacancy in one of his own boroughs. I stayed all night at Euston after that, and have been frequently since with Lord Orford, who has assured all my friends at Lynn that he will fulfill his word with me, and pull down the collector from his throne at Lynn.

May 23, 1768.

PETITION OF THE PRINCIPAL ROMAN CATHOLICS IN ENGLAND TO THE PARLIAMENT.

PRESENTED SOME TIME AFTER MARCH 17, 1648.

To the supreme Authority of this Nation, the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, the humble Petition of the Roman Chatholicks sheweth,

1. That your Petitioners have long waited some happy decision when there might be a Hearing allowed them of their many sad Pressures, the weight whereof hath sunk them so ruinessly low, that they are utterly disabled to discharge their many Debts, make the least Provision for their Children, or relieve themselves, reduced to extreme necessities.

2. That even such of your Petitioners as are sequestered for Delinquincie have still comforted their Sorrows with this Hope, that at the last they should certainly be received to Mercy since the generall Votes for Composition of the 17th of March, 1648, seem clearly to imply them capable thereof, when the Rules concerning them should be agreed upon.

3. That now the Wisdom of Parliament applying itself to establish the People of this Commonwealth in a quiet and settled Condition, your Petitioners take up in humble Confidence that they alone shall not be excluded from so universal a Benefitt.

And therefore humbly pray,

4. That the Lawes and Proceedings concerning them may be taken into Consideration, and such Clemency and Compassion meet towards them by Composition or otherwise as in the Judgment of this Honorable House may consist with the Publicke Peace, and your Petitioners comfortable Living in their native Country.

And they further humbly pray,

5. That it would please the Parliament to vouchsafe them the Permission of Clearing their Religion from whatsoever may be inconsistent with Government; which will assuredly be done to full satisfaction if there may be a Commission appointed by this honorable House, on whom they may have the Privilege to attend.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

J. Abergavenny.
Poweys.
Rob. Brudenell.
Fr. Smith.
William Sheldon.
Phi. Constable.
Edw. Golding.
Wm. Harington.
John Webbe.
John Cloches.
Tho. Walmore.
Wm. Pershall.
G. Blounts.
Thomas Fletewood.
Vi Molineux.
Edm. Plowden.
J. Austen.
J. Thimelby.
Robert Dorwin.
Edmund Downes.
John Roper.
John Russell.
Henry Powtrell.
Ant. Stanford.
Augustin Belson.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE MOLYNEUX FAMILY

INCLUDED IN THE RETURN OF LANDOWNERS PRINTED BY AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT, 1876.

		acres.	r.	p.	Gross Annual Rental. £	s.	d.
The Earl of Sefton . .	Lancashire	18,769	2	2	42,997	6	0
Thomas Molineux, of Eccles	„		—		303	0	0
T. C. Molyneux, of Hawkshead . . .	„	12	0	39	14	10	0
Mr. Molyneux, of Eccleston	„	40	2	1	75	0	0
Ben. Molyneux, of Kirkdale	„		—		590	0	0
Edmund Molyneux, of Liverpool	Lancashire		—		848	0	0
Henry B. Molyneux, of Kensington . . .	„	627	0	39	1,640	0	0
James Molyneux, of West Derby . . .	„		—		380	0	0
Mary Molyneux, of Broadgreen . . .	„		—		410	0	0
Robert Molyneux, of Halewood	„	38	3		134	11	0
Sarah Molyneux. . .	„	10	2	33	55	0	0
William Molyneux, of Seaforth	„		—		1,316	0	0
Hon. F. G. Molyneux[1]	Buckingham	130	3		412	15	0
Joseph Molyneux . .	Cheshire	4	0	13	248	5	0
Rev. T. Molineux . .	Cumberland	17	0	12	24	0	0
John W. H. Molyneux	Essex	9	1	30	11	18	0
Hon. F. G. Molyneux .	Kent	1	2		580	0	0
James Molyneux, of Wyken	Salop	30	3	34	91	1	0

[1] NOTE.—Fourth son of William Philip, second Earl of Sefton, late Secretary of Legation to the Germanic Confederation.

		acres.	r.	p.	Gross Annual Rental. £	s.	d.
Joseph Molyneux, of Broughton	Salop	2	2	18	33	0	0
Charles Molineux . .	Staffordshire	—			76	10	0
W. Molyneux & Co. .	„	—			260	0	0
J. W. H. Molyneux .	Suffolk	6	2	31	73	0	0
John R. Molineux, of Compton	Surrey	4	0	2	87	18	0
Ann S. Molineux, of Compton	„	2	1	12	111	0	0
James More Molyneux, of Loseley Park . .	„	2,406	2	15	3,249	19	0
Molineux & Co., of Lewes	Sussex	2	1	23	51	0	0
George Molineux . .	„	458	1	16	549	5	0
Hon. R. G. Molineux .	„	3	1	6	57	10	0
Rev. Wm. Molyneux .	„	4	2	33	45	5	0

REPORT[1] BY R. WATKINS UPON RICHARD, VISCOUNT MOLINEUX'S COMPOSITION FOR HIS ESTATE OF GREAT CROSBY AND LIVERPOOL, 1ST OCTOBER, 1646;

ATTESTED BY MR. REGISTRAR BAYLY, 16TH DECEMBER, 1657.

ST. STEPHEN'S ALLEY, WESTMINSTER.

Richard, Lord Viscount Molineux.

Co. 823.

His delinquency y^t^ he was in armes ag^t^ the parliam^t^ and came in upon the surrender of Ludlowe, who by the s^d^ articles have three months after the 27^th^ of May to make their Compositions with the parliam^t^, and he petitioned . . . the 20^th^ June, 1646.

Lord hath taken the Nationall coven^t^ before William Barton Minister of John Zacharies the 20^th^ of August, 1646, and the Negative oath he x^d^ the same day.

Lord compounds upon a P̄ticuler delivered in under his hand by w^ch^ he doth submitt to such fine y^t^ and by which it doth appear.

---

[1] NOTE.—Almack MSS.

That he is seized of an Estate taile in possession to him and the heires male of his body of and in the Manno^{rs}. of Sefton, Alker,[1] Kirkby, Tarbeck, and Toxteth wth severall demeasne lands and tenem^{ts} to the same belonging together with the Rectory Impropriate of Alker worth seventy pounds p. ann, and a certaine Milne and other improved rents there and of severall cheif rents and cottages within the said Manno^{rs} and parish of Sefton in the County of Lancaster being of the yearly value before these troubles seaven hundred eighteene pounds sixteen shillings two pence halfpenny. £718 16s. o2d.

There is a Viccar endowed in Alker which is not worth above twenty nobles p. ann. to the present Incumbent the Com^{tee} of plundered Ministers have ordered fifty pounds out of the said Rectory.

Lord is seized of a like estate of and in certain old rents issueing out of severall Lands and tenem^{ts} lying and being in Sefton Alker Kirkby Tarbeck and Toxteth now in Lease for three lives whereupon there is returned two hundred ffifty five pounds twelve shilling halfpenny farthing. £255 12s. ob-qt.

That he is seized of a like estate of and in a Capital Messuage and the demeasne of the Manno^{r}. of Croxteth and Croxteth parke and of other lands and tenem^{ts} there with a Milne and certain improved rents and Mosse rents lying and being in West Derby Wavertree and Simond's wood of the yearly value of before these troubles £154 15s. ¾d. £154 15s. ¾d.

That he is seized of a like estate in reversion after the decease of two lives in being of and in one third part of the Rectory Impropriate of Huyton in the County of Lancaster of the yearly value before these troubles forty pounds. Value £40.

---

[1] NOTE.—The manor of Alker was parcel of the possessions of the monastery of Merivale, Co. Warwick, and was rated for Sir Richard Mullyners (Molyneux), the 5th March, 1558.—BAINES.

The Commissioners appointed in the time of the Commonwealth for the survey of Church Livings, present and find that Alker is a parish of itself, and that there is within the same a parish church called Alker Church, but noe p.snage, Vicarage, glebe lands, or other Ecclesiaticall benefices belonging vnto it, saue the Tythes of the same Towne, w^{ch} wee find to bee worth Three score and Ten pounds p. ann., w^{ch} the Lord Molineux receiveth, and hoalds by lease for tearme of Tenn Thousand years. And wee find that M^{r} Robte Siddon is the p.sent Incumbent there and supplies the Cure, and is an orthodox and painfull godly minister, and hath for his salary the Sume of Three score and Ten pounds p. ann. paid by the Lord Molyneux.—*Record Society*, 1878.

That he is seized of a like estate in possession of and in other two parts of the said Impropriation of the yearly value before these troubles eighty pounds.

Value £80.

There is ffifty pounds ordered by the Com^tee^ of plundered Ministers out of this Rectory for increase of the Viccar's maintenance.

That he is seized of an estate to him and his heirs in possession of and in certaine old rents p. roll of the Manno^rs^. of Male als Maghall Ellall ffishwick Sharnock Rithard Euxton . . . . Swalton and Eccleston in the said County which amount to the yearly sume of one hundred pounds eleven shillings three farthings.

£100 11s. ¾d.

That he is seized of a like estate of and in certaine cheife rents cottages rack rents and rents of Milnes in the said last mentioned Manno^rs^. of the yearly value before these troubles seaventy five pounds thirteen shillings sixpence.

£75 13s. 06d.

That he is seized of an estate to him and the heires males of his body of and in the offices of Master fforester of the King's fforest and parke within the Wappentake of West Derbyshire and of the offices of Stewardship within the wapentake of Salford and West Derby, and of the offices of the Constable of the Castle of Liverpoole and of certain Lands and tenem^ts^ to the same officer belonging of the yearly value before these troubles five pounds.

Not compounded for.

Value £5.

That he is seized of a like estate of and in divers old rents issueing out of divers Messuages Lands and tenem^ts^. lying and being in Aughton Lidiate Melling Walton and ffazakerley Kirkdale Liniker and Liverpoole now out upon Leases for lives the antient yearly rent amounting unto thirty pounds one shilling sixpence.

£30 1s. 6d.

Lord seized of a like estate of and in certain improved rents cheife rents and rack rents lying and being within the Towne Lancaster and in the severall places before mentioned amounting yearly to sixteen pounds eleaven shillings six penies.

£16 11s. 06d.

That he is seized of a like estate of and in a rent . . . issuing out of certain Lands Hulme Walfield in the County of Chester amounting yearly to seaven pounds nineteen shillings.

£7 19s. 0d.

That he is seized of a franc^d^ tenem^t^ for terme of his life of and in the office of Stewardshipp of Blathburyshire Goldington and Clidderow and of and in the Butlership of the County palatine of Lancaster yeilding to the Crown the yearly rent of twenty shillings for the said Butlership which said offices were befor these troubles over and above the rent of the yearly value of five pounds.

Value £5.

That he is seized of an estate to him and his heires of and in the Manno^{rs}. of greate Crosby and Liverpoole in the said County out of which there is payable to the Crowne a fee farme rent of £13 18s. 06d. and are worth over and above the said rent thirty pounds. To except in the ordinance £27 wth y^{e} mill fferi boate tolls, &c. Value £30.

That he is seized to him and the heires males of his body of and in the Mannor Capitall Messuage or ffarme of Taberlers als Taverners Hall and Bentons Witham . . . . Court and Shipley and divers lands and tenem^{ts} to the same belonging and of divers other lands and tenem^{ts} in Shipley, Lancing, Corum, Westgreen, Steed, and of the Rectory of Shipley with the reit of an Hammerpan within the parish of Shipley, and elsewhere in the said County of Sussex of the yearly value before these troubles £994 8s. 10d. This Rectory is p^{r} and £147. Viccar endowed. £994 8s. 10d.

That he is seized of a like estate of and in the Moyety of the Impropriation of the Church Omborne in the Counties of Worc^{r} and Gloucester of the yearly value before these troubles sixty pounds. Value £60.

Out of which he stands to be allowed.

So much given by his ffather to his two Sisters Charlotta and Mary for their portõns as by two severall deeds thereof bearing date the 4th of May 12th Caroli and found in the office post mortem of his ffather doth appeare and it is deposed they are yet living and vnpaid the Manno^{rs} of Seffton and Alker bt. stand bound for the money. £2,000.

So much due for principall and interest vnto Sir Gerret Kempe, Knt., for money borrowed by the Compound^{rs} ffather of him and for which by his deed dated 20th Jan^{y} 4th Caroli the ffather did demise vnto the said S^{r} Gerrett the Mann^{rs} of Male alš Maghall and divers Lands and tenements to the same belonging to hold for 200 yeares vpon condition to be voyd vpon payment of the said money—the principall being fifteen hundred pounds this is sequestred as my Lord's estate and tis deposed the principall money and interest for three yeares and a halfe is due. 1980.

a fee farme rent paid to the Crowne for ever issuing out of his lands in Croxteth Toxteth West Derby and Simondswood as by a constat thereof out of the Excheq^{r} doth appeare. £17 18s. 3d.

another fee farme rent of so much paid to the Crowne for ever out of his Rectory of Huyton aforesaid as by a like constat. £21 3s. 11d.

an annuity paid to the Lady Carrall for terme of her life issuing out of his Lands in Shipley as by a deed thereof dated 7th Decembris 12th Caroli doth appear and by severall acquittances of the paym^{t} of the money and affid^{t} that she is living. £300.

£9 10s. another fee farme rent paid vnto the Crowne for ever for his Lands called Hoe Court as by acquittances and an Affid^{t} doth appeare.

£1 11s. 9d. for tenem^{ts} yearly paid to the Crowne out of his Manno^{r} of Witham aforesaid as by acquittances and affid^{t} thereof doth appeare.

8s. 6d. yearly paid to the crowne out of his lands in paynes hill as by acquittances and affid^{t} doth appeare.

7s. 10d. yearly paid to the crowne for a fee farme rent for the moyety of the Impropriation Church of Omborne as by acquittances and affid^{t} doth appeare.

£8 15s. an Annuity paid to S^{r} Ralph Brincklow during tearme of his life and issuing out of the Compound^{ns} Lands in Bentone as by acquittance and affid^{t} doth appeare.

£1 10s. yearly paid to one Henry Bridges during tearme of his life and issuing out of his lands in Bentone as by acquittances and affid^{t} doth appeare.

£20. per Ann. paid yearly to a preaching Minister at Shipley over and above the endowments of the Vicaridge there.

31s. 8d. a fee ffarme rent yearly paid to the crowne out of Milne in the Manno^{r} of West Derby as by a constat thereof out of the Auditors office doth appeare.

£14 6s. 8d. a fee farme rent yearly paid to the Crowne issuing out of the Mannor of Leverpoole as by a like constat doth appeare.

Lord is possessed of foure horses and furniture for travill worth fourty pounds—other personall estate he hath none.

1 October, 1646. R. WATKINS.

JER^{M}. ALEXANDER.

A true copie 16th Dec. 1657.

T. BAYLY, Reg^{r}.

WILL OF HENRY MOLYNEUX, CANON OF EXETER.

EXTRACTED FROM THE PRINCIPAL REGISTRY OF THE PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

IN dei NOMĪE AMEN, Ego HENRICUS MOLYNEUX Canonicus Resideciarius Ecclie Caīh Exōn, compos mente et sane

memorie laudet' altissimus condo testamentum meum in hūc modum. In primis lego animam meam deo omipotenti creatori mro Corpus qz meum sacre sepulture sepeliend̄ in dēa Ecclīa Caīh Exōn coram Imagine Sti Michis Si cōmode fieri poterit sinantem coram Imagine Sancti Xp̄oferi ibm Itm do & lego cuilit canonico eiusd̄m eccl̄ie Caīh'Exōn exequüs psalterio beati Dauid et missa de Requiem in choro ibm̄ tempore obitus mei pnti et interessenti vj^{s} viij^{d} Itm volo ϕ executor officij eo tempore habeat xiij^{s}, iiij^{d} Itm do et lego cuilit vicario chorali ib̄m sumli modo pnti interessenti ij^{s} iiij^{d} Itm cuilit annuelarius sic interessenti ij^{s} Itm cuilit secundario xij^{d} Itm cui libet choriste vj^{d} Itm do & lego instauro ecclie mee poch de lansant in Cornubia xx^{s} Itm do et lego Johanni Bassett genoso xx^{s} Itm lego Joh̄i Skynn secundario meo vj^{s} viij^{d} Itm do & lego Willm̄o Hopkyns x^{s} quos michi debet Itm do & lego Willm̄o Cooke Willm̄o Mone Benedicto Brugger et Willm̄o Deymañ S̄vien meis eose cuilit v^{s} Residuum vero oim̄ & singulore bonore meore sup̄ius non legatore do et lego executoribus meis infrascripte ut ipi ea disponent in piosusus pro salute aīe mee prout eis melius videbit' expedir ad istud vero testamentum meum & hanc meam vltīam voluntatē in omibus & singulis bene & fidelit p̄implend̄ Johannem Chalvedon genosum et Matheum Alynton meos veros certos and indubitatos ordino facio and constituo Executores p̄ pñtes et Māgrm Johannem Burtoñ Canonicū Resideciariū memorate ecclie Caīh Exōn meum in hac p̄te sup̄visore cui lego xl^{s} pro labore suo Dat quarto die mens Marcij Anno Dñi Millīmo cccc^{mo} octuagesimo nono.

Probatum fuit subscriptum testamentum coram dño apud Lamehith sexto die mens Julij Anno Dnī Millimo cccc^{mo} nonagesimo primo &c. habeñ &c. Juramento Willm̄i Potkyn notarij pu^{ci} procuratoris &c. Ac approbatu &c. Et com̄issa fuit admistracio bonore &c. executoribus in hmoi testamento noīate in p̄sona dei procuratoris &c. de bene &c. Ac de pleno Inventario &c. cit^{ra} festum Sancti Michis Archi prox &c. Necnon de plano compoto &c. Ad Sancta dei evm̄gelia iurat &c.

WILL OF KATHERINE MOLYNEUX.

EXTRACTED FROM THE PRINCIPAL REGISTRY OF THE PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

IN the Name of God Amen I KATHERYNE MOLYNEUX Doughter of Syr Edmunde Molyneux Knyght deceased do constitute and make my last Will the Secounde daye of May in the furst yere of the reigne of oure Soueraigne ladye by the grace of God quene of Englande Frannce and Irelande defendour of the faith &c. Furst I bequeth my sowle to almightie God and my bodie to the grounde And I will that I be honestlie broughte to the grounde Also I giue to myne eldest brother Mr. John Molyneux the cuppe of silvr which my saide father gave unto me To my brother Edmunde Molyneux Thomes Molyneux Anthonye Molyneux Xpōfer Molyneux any of theym tenne poundes of lawfull money of Englande To my sister Dorothee and to my sister Jane eyther of theym tenne poundes of like money and to my suster Dorothe my crosse of golde and to my suster Jane my jewell of golde sett w^{t} stones to my cosyn Gilbert a ryng of gold To my cosynne his wif a rynge of xl̄s To my cosynne Edwarde theur sonne a rynge of golde of tenne shillings And to my cosyns Dorothee and Elizabeth eyther of theym a fyne kerchec and a Doble rayle To my right worshipfull and my loving mr̄es one ringe of golde to my goddoughter Wenefrede Fletcher a lytle jewell sett w^{t} a stone To my suster Molyneux my brother John his wif a fine keacher a p̄telett w^{t} pearle a doble rayle two wroughte hedd clothes to my brother in lawe Robert Fletcher the ringe w^{ch} my late mother gaue me to my cosyn Frannō Fletcher a litle ringe of golde to my cosynne Edwarde Molyneux a litle rynge of golde enameled with white To my cosynne Thomas his brother one rynge of golde enameled with blacke to my cosen Margarett Molyneux a payre of beades of tenne being corall Item I give one payre of longe corall beades w^{t} gawdyes to be devided amongest my foure cosyns Frannc Fletcher Anthonye Edmunde and John Fletcher And I give unto my susters all my best apparell and my other

meaner apparell to be gyven to the maydens in the house and such as kepe me and take paynes w^t^ me And I make my two bretherne Edmunde Molyneux and Thomas Molyneux my executours to bestowe somwhat of my goodes in deedes of charitie for the healthe of my sowle by the on sighte and advice of my brother John Molyneux and my brother in law Robert Fletcher And I make the same John and Robert supuisours of this my last will and remembrannce desyring theym to see perfourmed And the residue of all my goodes and debtes I give amongest all my bretherne and susters that is to saie Edmund Thomas Anthonye Xōpfer Dorothee and Jane equally to be divided amongest theym In witnes whereof I the said Katheryne Molyneux to this my last will and testament have sett my hande yeoven the daye and yeare aboue saide—John Molyneux—Robert Flettcher—Alice Gilberte.

Probatum fuit suprascriptu testamentu coŕa māgr Gwalter Haddon legm̄y Doctore Curie prerogatiue cañt custode sine comissario sede Archepali ibud iam vacante Octauo die mensis Juny anno ano millimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo nono Juramento executoris in hmoi testament noratore ac approbatu et insumatu comissayz fuit administratio omi et singlorz bonor jurim etc prefat executor de bene &c. Ac de pleno et fideli inventario necnon de vero et plano compot reddend &c. Jurat.

COPY][1]

AT A COURT OF COMITTEE HOLDEN AT THE GUILDHALL LONDON ON THURSDAY THE 28TH OF MAY 1635.

THE Lordshippe or Manner of Litherpoole in the County of Lancaster of the yearly rent of Fourteen pounds six shillings and eightpence is this day by the Comittee contracted for and sold unto Edward Holt gent. for and on the behalf and to the use of the Right Honorable the Lo-Viscount Mollineux for the sume of Fower hundred and Fifty pounds w^ch^ he the said Mr. Holt hath agreed to pay in ready money at the sealing of the assurances. And Mr. Moss Mr. Nicol and Mr. Shilde are appointed to make

---

[1] NOTE.—Almack MSS.

and passe the said assurances or conveyances sufficiently in Lawe of the said Lordshippe or Mannor above-mentioned with all royalties rights members and appurtenances thereto belonging to the said R^t^ Hono^ble^ the Lord Mollineux or to whom els he shall nominate and appoint.

EDW. HOLT.

Endorsed for Mr. John Blount at his Chamber in Cleamont in .

Copy]—(From original in the British Museum.)

"List of the names of such persons who are thought fit for their accommodation, and the furtherance of the Service in Ireland, to be entertained as Reformadors; and to receive the halfe pay due to the severall Officers here undernamed, until opportunity be offered, according to their merit further to prefer them, or that Order be given to the contrary by the Committee at Guildhall, London, 1642."

Among the names in the list appear those of—
Prestland Molleneux, as "Colonell-Captain," and
Thomas Molleneux, as "Lieutenant of Foot."

FORM OF ELECTING CONSTABLES

For the Manor of Aughton in the year 1730.

"We the undersigned L^d^ Visc^t^ Molyneux, and John Plumbe, Esq^re^, lords of the manor of Aughton, in the county of Lancaster, according to immemorial custom of electing constables for the said township, do hereby nominate, elect, and choose Samuel Bickersteth, and John Barton to serve the office of constables for the said township and parish of Aughton for the ensuing year.

R. Molyneux,
John Plumbe."

COPY]—(Translation.)

"An Inquisition held at Preston Monday in the 1st Week of Lent 11th year R. 2. on the oath of William de Erghom, Richard Blundell &c. who say on their oath that Thomas Mollineux the defunct held on the day on which he died certain lands and tenements and rents in the town of Sefton and certain lands in the town of Thornton and certain lands in the town of Litherlond to him and the heirs male of his body by virtue of a certain gift of Richard Mollineux made to Thomas Mollineux father of the said Thomas Mollineux and his heirs male &c. with remainder to the said Richard Mollineux and his heirs. And they say that the Reversion of all the aforesaid lands and tenements descends to William Mollineux as son and heir of the said Richard and from the same William the aforesaid Reversion descends to the same Richard Mollineux as son and heir of that William and from that Richard the aforesaid Reversion descends to a certain William Le Mollineux as son and heir of that Richard and from that William the aforesaid Reversion descends to a certain William Mollineux Knight as son and heir of that William and from that William Knight the said Reversion descends to a certain Richard Le Mollineux as son and heir of that William Mollineux Knight now survivor and under age and under the guardianship of John King of Castile &c. And they say that all the aforesaid lands and tenements are held from the said Richard Mollineux by military service as of his manor of Sefton. And they say that the said lands and tenements in Sefton called Le Egge are worth per annum beyond reprisals 100s. And they say that as the said Thomas Mollineux father and the aforesaid Thomas Mollineux died without heirs male &c. And they say that the said Thomas Mollineux the son of Thomas died on the Friday next before the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord of the above year. And they say that Katherine wife of Thomas Banestre of Osbaldestone is the daughter of the said Thomas Mollineux the father and sister of Thomas the son of Thomas and is his heir and of the age of 40 years. And they say that Katherine who was wife of Thomas son of Thomas held profits &c.—*Chetham Society*, vol. xcv.

ASSIZE SERMON.

PREACHED AT ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, DERBY, ON SUNDAY, 31ST JULY, 1881,

Before Sir Watkin Williams, K.B.; and the Mayor and Corporation of Derby; by the Rev. Charles Hurlock Molineux, Vicar of St. James', Litchurch, Derby, and Chaplain to Her Majesty's Judges of Assize.

"And Samuel judged Israel all the days of his life. And he went from year to year in circuit to Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mizpeh, and judged Israel in all those places."—1 Samuel, vii. 15, 16.

FROM this record, drawn from one of the most ancient books of Holy Writ, we learn that the procession in circuit, the administration of justice at certain centres, at certain fixed times, is of very ancient occurrence. It is easy, indeed, to see that owing to our corrupt and fallen nature the necessity of an assize has been a constantly recurring one. Looking backward upon the days that are past, we can point to no golden age of freedom from crime, and looking forward into the future, the age of universal brotherhood seems yet far distant. It is true, however, that as years roll on the character of the crimes which occupy the attention of justice change with changing circumstances. For example, of old, in comparatively uncivilised times, crimes of violence to the person were of more frequent occurrence than at the present day. When the country was sparsely populated, there were temptations which do not now exist for plunder. In the narrow unlighted streets of our towns in the last century, and in suburbs unguarded by policemen, life and limb were in far greater peril than they are in this nineteenth century, and the older records of crime consequently contain multiplied cases of robbery and violence. At the same time we must not imagine that evil is any the less rampant, that the evil one is any the less busy. It is the front only that is changed. England of to-day has become one vast store, one vast emporium of commerce, and this intercourse with foreign nations has brought with it countervailing temptations. An age of comparative violence has been succeeded by an age of fraud, and cases of peculation, embezzlement, fraud, commercial dishonesty

now figure far more largely in the annals of crime, rendering the judges' circuit as necessary as it was before. Coming as it does periodically, it is easy to see that every assize acts, so to speak, as an inquisition into the moral state of the country or district into which it is held. It indicates to us as a community our points of weakness. It discovers to us our grey hairs, it draws our attention to marks of decay. Indeed, the very fact of an assize being necessary at all should teach us that social improvement is needed, and should quicken in us efforts after self-improvement. Now, on occasions like these—assembled as we are in God's house to ask His blessing upon those called to administer the principles of justice and equity—praying that the judges travelling on circuit, like Samuel of old, may be gifted with the spirit of wisdom and knowledge from above—it is not always easy to speak appropriate words; and it is a great help to the preacher if in the services for the day he can discover some reference or some allusion which may direct the thoughts of his hearers into a profitable channel. And in the beautiful collect for the day we surely have one sentence—one prayer I may venture to call it—which is peculiarly appropriate to "Assize Sunday." I allude to the words, "*Increase in us true religion.*" For it is needless to say that all crime, whether open or secret, detected or undetected, proceeds from the one want of true religion. Bear with me, then, if I ask you this day to pray this prayer with all earnestness and sincerity. As members of Christ's Holy Church, as subjects of a great nation, I ask you to pray this prayer, "*Increase in us true religion.*" Let this prayer rise up from our lips to-day unto the ears of Him who is the Lord of all power and might—not uttered, however, in a self-righteous spirit. God forbid that we should look with a Pharisaic complacency upon any of the unfortunate criminals who shall, during the next few days, be arraigned at the bar of justice, and say, "*Stand by, I am holier than thou.*" Indeed it is quite impossible for any one of us to know how far our example and our influence have effected contemporary crime. In God's sight we are all criminals, we are all law-breakers—the same frail brotherhood, we are equally capable with them of the most serious crimes—we all need the mercy of God through Christ Jesus. This is what the Apostle tells us so plainly in his epistle to the Romans. "*All*"—all without exception—"*have sinned.*" The Gentiles have broken their natural law, and the Jews have broken their revealed one, and

before God all are guilty. The lack of *true religion* is confined to no single section of society. To look upon criminals we need not enter our courts of justice—to find law-breakers we need not take the trouble to go to prison. Such a place of confinement, it is true, is usually associated with those who have flung off entirely the restraints of religion. But not always. Deprived of liberty are also others, many others, who have fallen through weakness rather than wickedness, and who cannot be regarded as entirely destitute of religion. You will recollect that in the early days of Christianity prisons were tenanted even by holy men and women as well as by the vicious and abandoned, and angelic messengers from heaven's courts traversed the corridors, opened the iron gates, and went in and out of those then cruel places of confinement. Most erroneous would be the idea that our prayer for the increase of true religion should embrace only the unhappy beings confined within those gloomy walls. Undoubtedly there are those sunk in the very depths of crime, who have taught their conscience to call *evil good and good evil*, who are described by them who know them best as cruel and brutal beyond measure, who stand in special need of our prayers. But outside the prison walls as well as within them there are also multitudes devoid of *true religion.* And it is worthy of remark that when our blessed Lord wished to portray the doom of a lost soul He did not draw his illustration from the prison cell, as if that were the surest place to seek for the man destitute of religion. He did not instance the case of a murderer clothed in prison garments, fed upon prison fare, and laid in a felon's grave. No! To point the moral and adorn the tale, a very different character was chosen. It was *the rich man, clothed in purple and fine linen, and faring sumptuously every day*, buried with all pomp and ceremony. He it was who was so devoid of true religion as to let the beggar starve at his very gates. Outwardly, it is true, the rich man was no transgressor, no law-breaker, no robber, no murderer, no adulterer; but in God's sight deserving of condemnation because he thought only of himself, and lived only for the gratification of his own selfish desires and senses. Yes; believe me, whether rich or poor; whether bond or free, we have all need to pray to the *Lord of all power and might* for the *increase of true religion*—of that religion which has the love of Christ as its root and main-spring, and the duty to our God and to our neighbour as its chief aim and object. And the more prevalent this kind of religion

is in the midst of us the less need there will be for the continued recurrence year by year of the periodical assize. But, my brethren, if these words, "*Increase in us true religion*," need to be upon the lips of our *laity*, how much more should they be the continual prayer of the *clergy!*—of those who have been called to so high an office of dignity and responsibility, of those who are the watchmen, the stewards, the messengers of their Lord and Master, who are pledged by their ordination vow to a life of holiness, who have vowed to live in all holy conversation and godliness as examples to the flock, and to teach, to premonish, to feed and provide the members of Christ's body committed to their care. We sometimes strive to discover and to tabulate the sources of crime, that we may know how to put in train counteracting influences. We speak of the need of education, of the non-observance of the Lord's day, of the facilities to obtain intoxicating drinks, of the negligence of parents, of the influence of bad companions. But there is perhaps one moving cause, one factor in relation to crime which we sometimes lose sight of and perhaps undervalue. I mean the lives of the clergy. In every generation it is only natural that the nation as a nation should look to the lives of her clergy, silently and obtrusively yet effectually to rekindle the ever-waning flame of religion, to stamp afresh as it were upon the nation's life with firm impress the elements of *true religion*. What indeed, on the one hand, is more calculated to quicken the religious pulse of a nation's life than the spectacle continually before its eyes of the self-denying lives of a devoted clergy following in the footsteps of their Lord and Master? And, on the other hand, what element in our national and social life so prejudicial to true religion, so disastrous to the interests of the gospel, as the careless, slothful, ungodly lives of ecclesiastics? By ourselves more earnestly than by others does that prayer need to be prayed, "Increase in us true religion." Surely sometimes we must peruse with wonder, if not with cheeks tingling with shame, the record of the early love, the early zeal, of the Christian Church. Who among us, for instance, after the same interval, could repeat with any semblance of truth those expressive words of farewell which almost choked the utterance of St. Paul as he bade farewell to his beloved converts at Miletus, "*Remember that by the space of three years I have not ceased to warn every one of you night and day with tears?*" I read the words, and I read them again, and then only have a faint glimpse of the might of that love

and zeal which were ever working in the Apostle's breast. Three long years—thrice 365 days—had he passed in that hot-bed of idolatry, and not one single day had been a lost day. Never, throughout that long period, had the unpleasant reflection been forced upon him, I have neglected my duty; I have lost a day. No, nor even a night. In an ordinary way of speaking, "*Man goeth forth to his work, and to his labour, until the evening.*" The evening is for rest, relaxation, repose. But not so in St. Paul's case. The interests at stake were too precious, and the hours of darkness, as well as those of light, were continually redeemed to the service of his Master. In season and out of season, no opportunity was allowed to escape him. His warnings, too, were universal, addressed not merely to the elders of the Church, but to all its members, without fear or favour; but last, and most important of all, it was the manner in which it was done. The love which accompanied the words; the voice, the humbling, sobbing voice, choked with the tears of a loving heart, which saw in front the terrible penalty of a broken law. This carried conviction to the hearts of those to whom it was addressed. A tearful ministry. This all-effectual weapon won for the Christian Church her early spoils, this proved so potent a force in storming the fortress of evil. The impassioned tears of love. Yes, tears, real, genuine, heartfelt tears, these are appeals which move people to seriousness and devoutness, which cause deep searchings of heart, and never yet has the Church sowed in tears but she has reaped in joy. Tears are more eloquent than words, and find their way imperceptibly to the hardest of hearts, for they are the expression of the mind of Christ Jesus, and who can tell how far a tearful ministry like that of St. Paul might stir up around us a deeper, truer Christianity, and thus have a mighty effect in the restraint of contemporary crime? Brethren of the laity, pray for us that true religion may be increased in our midst. Pray that we who possess our *treasure in earthen vessels* may be illumined with true understanding and knowledge of God's holy word, and that both by our preaching and living we may show it accordingly. Pray that we may be the *living epistles known and read of all men*, that we may be as burning and shining lights in our generation. We live in a trying time. Like her Master of old, the Church has looked around and been stirred with compassion at the multitudes fainting for lack of spiritual food. She has done, and is now doing, her best to supply the spiritual destitution, and of

churches multiplied, beautified, and restored, there has been a mighty increase. Along with that increase may we not hope that there has been both among the clergy and laity the seed sown of an *increase of true religion*, and that in the next generation shall be found a godly seed, who, trained up in the fear and nurture of the Lord, shall have learned to abhor the thing that is evil; when *her priests shall be decked with health, and her saints shall rejoice and sing; when our sons shall grow up as the young plants, and our daughters shall be as the polished corners of the temple;* when the decrease of crime shall render the circuits of the judges like angels' visits, few and far between; and *when a peculiar people, zealous of good works*, may be prepared to meet the Judge of all men, when at the last assize He cometh to judge both quick and dead?

MEMORANDA

FROM WILLS OF VARIOUS MEMBERS OF THE MOLYNEUX FAMILY.

CHESTER.

EDWARD MOLYNEUX, OF CONSCOUGH, YEOMAN.

Will dated 3rd August, 1587.

Recites surrender that day of his copyholds in West Derby lately purchased, part from William Chantrell, of Weston; part from John Robertson, of Liverpool, in trust for his eldest son, Anthony, and heirs of his body, charged with annuity of £10 to testator's wife Margaret, until marriage, also £100 to his youngest son Thomas.

WILLIAM MOLYNEUX, OF HAWKLEY.

1699.

Bequeaths 20s. to each of his brothers and sisters; to his mother, £1 10s. Residue to his wife Mary.

EDMUND MOLYNEUX, OF LIVERPOOL, GENTLEMAN.

6th September, 1777.

Leaves all his freeholds and copyholds in West Derby, Everton, Liverpool, and Walton, to his son Anthony, brazier, Thomas Prescott,

and Henry More, in trust for his children. His seat in Derby Chapel to his daughter Ellen, and his sons William and Charles.

Richard Molyneux, of Maghull, Husbandman.

1646.

Leaves legacies to his servants, and to his servant Ellen, also 2 beds and half a flitch of bacon.

Henry Molyneux, of Maghull, Batchelor.

1670.

Bequeaths £20 to his brother-in-law, Richard Lea, of Maghull, to supply testator's supposed son, Robert Molyneux, with "holy-day meat" till the end of his "prentiship."

Thomas Molyneux, of Maghull.

12th March, 1725.

To his eldest son, Edmund, all his real estate in Maghull, Simonswood, Kirkby, and Sephton.

To his younger son, Richard, an annuity.

To his daughter-in-law, Mary Molyneux, a silver tankard.

£1 1s. to all the children he is grandfather to.

£1 1s. to Richard Whitell, of West Derby, his executor.

George Mollineux, of Upholland.

1713.

Leaves legacies of 10s. each to his sons James, Nathaniel, and Henry, and to his daughter, Martha Southwait. 5s. each to his sons George and Edward, and £40 to his youngest son Ellis.

Edmund Mollineux, of Melling.

Will dated 1605; *Proved*, 1610.

Bequeaths all his lands to his son Robert; and £300 to his daughter Ellen. Appoints his son Robert executor; and as "Overseers" of Will, his master, Sir Richard Molyneux, Knt., and his brother-in-law, Edward Norris, of Speke.

LICHFIELD.

BENJAMIN MOLINEUX, OF WOLVERHAMPTON, GENTLEMAN.

Will dated 21st January, 1781; *Proved, 28th April*, 1783.

Appoints as executors, his mother, Margaret Molineux, and his brother, Thomas Gisborne Molineux; desires to be buried in St. Peter's Church, Wolverhampton, as near as possible to his late father and grandfather; mentions 16 acres of land at Tettenhall, purchased from Thomas Bagnall and others; and bequeaths to each of his first cousins one guinea.

CANTERBURY.

HUGH MOLYNEUX, OF CRANBORNE, CO. DORSET, GENTLEMAN.

Will dated 27th August, 1508; *Proved 7th November*, 1508.

Desires to be buried in the Parish Church of Cranborne, within the chapel of "our Ladye" there. Executors to provide a priest not beneficed, for the space of six years after his decease, to minister in the said church for the weal of his soul and all Christian souls; the said priest to have yearly £6 for his wages. If his brother, Sir Henry Molyneux, priest, be disposed to take the labour thereof, or else to continue in the University of Oxford (for his expedition and learning), then he shall have the sum of £36 yearly paid, notwithstanding he is beneficed. To the Parish Church of Halsall, Co. Lancashire, wherein he was baptized, 20s. To the wardens of the said church for sustaining the light burning before the image of our Lady there, wherein the body of Richard Molyneux, his father, "resteth buried," 6s. 8d. To his mother Emmot, £6 13s. 4d. To his brother, "Sir Henry Molyneux, priest," £10. To his brother, H—— Molyneux, citizen and barber, of London, £5. To his sister Anne, £8. To his sister, Margaret Byrch, £10. To his brother-in-law, Richard Byrch, £10. To his son, Thomas Molyneux, £5. To his daughter, Margaret Molyneux, £5. To his son Henry, and daughter Johanna, £5 each. To his daughter Kateryn, £5. To his wife, Agnes Molyneux, in money, £66 13s. 4d., and the moiety of his household stuff and plate; the other moiety to his son Thomas. To "my lord, Hugh Oldous, Bishop of Exeter, £10, for his labouring in performing my will." To George Redych, his clerk, £6 6s. 8d. To Gyles Smyth, his other clerk, 20s. To his six men-

servants sums varying from 13s. 4d. to £10. To the abbot, priors, and convent of the monasteries of Byndon, Brymmore, Trewardreth, Bodmyn, St. Germayn, Launceston, Abbotesbury, Sherborne, Middleton, Mottesfort, and others whereof he was a brother, and his wife Agnes a sister of their chapter-houses, 20s. each. The residue of his goods and chattels to his wife, and his sons Thomas and Henry, to be expended for the "wealth" of his soul. Hugh, Bishop of Exeter, William Hylatt, Knt., William Long, gent., his brother, Henry Molyneux, to be feoffees of all his messuages, tenements, lands, rents, in the counties of Dorset and Wilts, during the life of his wife, and the nonage of his heirs. His feoffees within a month of his death to make a lawful estate to his wife of all his lands and tenements in the tithing of Cranborne, and those in Coppeshall, in the parish of Damerham, Wilts, for her life, as her jointure; the remainder to his male heirs. Also to make a lawful estate of all his lands, tenements, &c., in Sockerton, Knappe, and Murdyng, lately purchased by him of William Molyns, son and heir of Ric. Molyns, gent., to his son Henry and his heirs. His feoffees to make a lawful estate of the residue of his messuages, lands, tenements, woods, fishings, &c., in Worthe, Holewell, Wymborne, All Saints, Brokehampton, Newnton, Mynster, Leygh, and Corffe Molyn, Co. Dorset, and all in Damerham, Hyde, and Hilcote, in Wilts, to his son Thomas and his heirs. Appoints his wife Agnes, and his sons Thomas and Henry, executors, and my "Lord of Exeter" and his brother, Henry Molyneux, supervisors.

John Molyneux, of Bagshott, Co. Surrey, "Ale Bruer" and Innholder.[1]

14th May, 1547. *Proved 19th December*, 1548.

Commends his soul to God, his Maker and Saviour, Redeemer of the world, to our blessed Lady, Saint Mary, His glorious Mother, and all the holy Co. of heaven. Leaves to the Parish Church of Windelesham, in said co., whereof "I am now a parishioner, for my tithes and oblacions, 3s. 4d." To his daughter Anne, a silver cupp, with a cover. His daughter Edith, a silver salt, with a "crewse." To his other three daughters Margaret, Ellen, and Mary, one silver cupp each, and to each of his five daughters £20 in money. The residue of all his goods and chattels to his wife Alice, his executrix. Wills that Alice, his wife, shall enjoy during her life his messuage or

inn called the "Busshe" in Bagshott, and his manor of Ffreemantell, one ten^{t}. called Pender's, and one other with lands thereto belonging that he bought of one Agnes Tong, of London, widow, except such parcells of land as one Edward Tyll, gent., now holdeth. After her death, bequeaths to George Molyneux, his eldest son, and his male heirs, the inn called the "Busshe," in Bagshott, the said ten^{t}. called Pender's, and one ½ the manor of Ffreemantell, late John Quynby's, of Ffarneham. To his son, William Molyneux, his rights during the life of one Rich. Stafferton, Esq., in certain tenements and gardens in the parish of S. Andrewe, Holborn, Midd^{x}. To Christopher Molyneux, one other of his sons, and his male heirs, the other half of his manor of Ffreemantell which sometime belonged to one Rich. Hewlat; the said Christopher and his heirs male to yearly pay for a priest to sing masse in the chapell of Bagshott, and to give him £5 for his salary, "unless the lawes of this land shall inhibite" the same. During the term of 10 years from the date of his death the yearly rent of £3 due from Edward Till for such lands as he holdeth, to be paid to Oswald Molyneux, another of his sons, and his male heirs. His tenements in Curworth and one other ten^{t}. in Wyndelesham bought of Wm. Banaster to be sold for pay^{t}. of debts and legacies. To his wife Alice one ten^{t}. in Bagshott bought of Rich^{d}. Ramsey, of London, on condition that out of the rents thereof the payment for the maintenance of the lane called Bagshott Lane be made. Gives to his wife all other lands and tenements in Wyndelesham and Bagshott for her life. John Reynold to quietly enjoy the "ferme" where he now dwells for life. To the poor of Wyndelesham 20s. To the "cofer 6s. 8d." To Byssahay 6s. 8d.

THOMAS MOLLINEUX, OF MICHAEL BASISHAW, LONDON.

Will dated 10th November, 1653.

Appoints his wife Ellinor executrix. Leaves his tenements, &c., in Lancashire to his sons Thomas and William. To his brother James and his sisters Hannah and Elizabeth, each a shilling.

Administration of the effects of John Molyneux, of the parish of St. Peter, Cornhill, London, batchelor, granted 9th July, 1672, to his principal creditor, John Parish;—his cousins, Vivian, John, and Adam Molyneux; Dorothy Sandbach, his aunt, and another, having renounced.

YORK.

WILLIAM MOLYNEUX, OF HAWTON, GENTLEMAN.

4th May, 1542.

Appoints as executors Edmund Molyneux, his uncle, and Lady Elizabeth Meires.

MARGARET MOLYNEUX, LATE WIFE OF WILLIAM MOLYNEUX, OF HAWTON.

24th July, 1544.

Administration granted to Dorothee, the daughter, Edmund Molyneux, in the King's service, and Lady Elizabeth Meyres, widow.

ANTHONY MOLLINEUX, OF LONDON, GENTLEMAN,[1]

Travelling upon the sea in the voyage of Sir Francis Drake into the "Indeans," in the year 1585,—gives all his goods and chattels to his brothers Thomas and Robert, and appoints them executors.

Probate granted 18th February, 1586.

HENRY MULLENEX, OF LAGENHOE, ESSEX, YEOMAN.

Will dated 16th October, 1599.

Bequeaths to the poor of Lagenhoe 10s. To his father, William Mullenex, dwelling in Lancashire, in West Haughton, at the Warcock Hill, £10. To his wife three "seame" of wheat, and one part of the residue; the other part to his child as yet unborn.

SIR RICHARD MOLINEUX, OF SEPHTON, CO. LANCASTER, KNIGHT AND BARONET.

Date of Will, 1st April, 1618.

Desires to be buried in his chancel in Sephton Church, and that his wife, Dame Frances, may also be buried there; a "faire tombe, with two alabaster pictures," to be erected. Bequeaths all his manors, lordships, lands, &c. (the manor of Shenton, Co. Leicester, excepted), to his eldest son, Richard Molineux, Knight, and his heirs. His son Richard to pay yearly to his brothers Vivian, Gilbert, and Adam, £100 each. Debts to be paid by the sale of

---

[1] NOTE.—Youngest son of Sir Richard Molyneux, Knt.

Shenton Manor. Leaves £100 to the churchwardens of Sephton, for binding poor children. To his son Richard, with other jewells, a great jewell, set with diamonds, valued at £700. Remainder of property to be divided equally between his wife and his son Richard.

Probate granted 18th December, 1623.

EDMUND MOLINEUX, CITIZEN AND MERCER, OF LONDON.

Will dated 8th October, 1613.

Bequeaths to James Leigh, and after his death to his son, Alexander Leigh, his house and lands in Orrell. To his nephew, Richard Leigh, the priory or abbey in Holland. The rent of his lands in Canenten, Essex, valued at £20 a year, to be given in bread to the poor of Wigan, and at Holland, every Sunday, for ever. To his niece, Jane Leigh, £200. To his niece Ellen, wife of Edward Rigbie, £100. To his goddaughter, Jane Barnes, £5. To the children of James Leigh, twenty nobles each. To Christ's Hospital, £5. To St. Thomas's Hospital, £5. His house at North End, to the Free School of Wigan, on condition that his cousins, Richard Molyneux, of Hawkeley, and Alexander Rigbie, have a voice in the management. To Wigan Church, £6. To the Church or Chapel in Holland, £4. To his godson, Ambrose Molyneux, 40s. To his cousin, Thomas Molyneux, for a ring, 40s. To his sister, Katherine Molyneux, £10. To her brother William, £5. To the remainder of my cousin's (Richard Molyneux) children, £3 6s. 8d. each.

Probate granted 8th May, 1616, to the executors, Richard Molineux, of Hawkeley, Alexander Rigbie, of Wigan, and William Finch, citizen of London.

VERSES FOUND AMONG MRS. DELANY'S PAPERS, AND PUBLISHED IN HER "LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE."

A PARTY TO RICHMOND.

(June, 1771.)

To Richmond the folks of the very first mode
In coaches and chaises and cabriolets rode,
There was Bouverie and Meynell and Granville and Crewe,
With Molineux, Melbourn, and husbands a few;
And Fitzpatrick and Charles—I could name many more,
But that I am fearful of being a boar.
As all these fine folks are remarkably witty,
To lose what they say would methinks be a pitty;
So Muse now I charge you, with faithfulness tell,
Each word and each phraze that from every tongue fell.

MRS. MEYNELL.

L...d bless me! I hate and detest this bad weather—
Sure never such folks went to Richmond together!
A party is shocking, and an inn's my aversion,
I can't think why people call this a diversion.

MR. MEYNELL.

Oh fy, Mrs. Meynell! pray don't begin grumbling,
For to Richmond with beauties 'tis always good jumbling;
I was taken unhappy this morning at ten,
But now I protest I'm myself quite again.
If Miss Jennings were here, that *pretty Dear Sweet*,
Like *us* none could shew *four* such beauties complete.

MR. BOOTHBY.

C——s! these parties are ill understood.
A quoi bon that hatt and *a quoi bon* that hood?
No object excites to please and to dress,
And why you're all drawn to *four pins* I can't guess;
As Heaven's my Judge, (were I a young beauty,)
To love and be loved I should think were my duty.

MONS. DE GUIGNE.

A pour ça, Monsieur, je vous trouve admirable,
Vous vous plaigue à tort, de ces beautés aimables:
Si elles étaient en France, eux foi je crois bien
Que nous gouterieux mieux leur deux entretien.

MRS. GREVILLE.

What th' Ambassador says, I am sure I approve,
For the women with us play a sad game in love.

MR. FITZPATRICK.

The fault's all their own, would they take my advice,
I'd teach them to be a little less nice;
I hold for the nymph whose mind brooks no controul
But casts off all prejudice from her great soul,—
With her let me dance, and then laugh at the fools
That think we can follow their narrow *low rules*.

MR. C. FOX.

Fitzpatrick, I always think you in the right,
Let us love every day and play every night,
Let the beauties in fashion *our vanities* feed,
For their favours and smiles we *no otherwise* heed.
May wise ones in virtuous oblivion go rust,
But for you and I, Richard, we'll *kick up a dust!*

LADY MOLINEUX.

Pray, dear Mrs. Crewe, will you give me a pin,
For now I perceive we approach to the inn
And the wind is so high and my hat's so ill-tyed—

MR. MEYNELL.

What pitty it was that sweet forehead to hide.

SIR RALPH PAYNE.

A pitty indeed, and we all should enjoyn
To oppose the concealment of charms so divine;
To a tyrant of straw we should never give place
That holds from our view a delectable face.

LORD MOLINEUX.[1]

That horse seems to me to be swell'd in the heel.
Come hither, my dear, and see "*Maggot*" *at wheel.*

MR. PRICE.

I shall into the kitchen and see *what's to eat*,
For methinks with discourse we should using be some meat.

SIR RALPH PAYNE.

I unite in y^e^ thought, sir, and for our collation
Pray quickly bespeak the best *resuscitation;*
The banquet convivial, dear Price, be *your* care,
Whilst I the choice fruits and cool bev'rage prepare.

---

[1] NOTE.—Charles William, 1st Earl of Sefton.

MR. CONWAY.

Do the women want nosegays? here, waiter, some flowers.
I'm sure we've been coming a great many hours.

MR. BOOTHBY.

Now pray let us ask, ladies, what is your *scheme?*
Do you mean to stay here and *stuff strawberries and cream?*
Or to go on the water in boats to Vauxhall
To see y^e^ cascade, and hear Badely squall?

MRS. MEYNELL.

Oh! pray now I beg we may shiver no more,
For I promised to-night to go see Lady Gore.
Let us dine and drink tea, and then set off for town—
Lady Molineux, sure you'll not keep on that gown.

MR. BOUVERIE.

Come, order the coaches and let us away.

MR. CREWE.

What a *terrible boar* it has been all this day!

EXTRACTS FROM THE OLDEST REGISTER IN SEPHTON CHURCH.

December, 1880.

NAME "MOLYNEUX."

1600. "Baptizata."

1600. *Gracia*, filia Georgy Molyneux de Ince Blundell, 7 die Decembris.

1600. *Antonius*, filius Robert Molyneux de Ince Blundell, 2 die February.

1601. *Elena*, filia Johis Molyneux de Orrell, 21 January.

1602. *Edmundus*, filius Robta Molineux de Thornton, 3 September.

1602. *Ricus*, filius Robta Molyneux de Ince Blundell, 2 ffebruary.

1604. *Jacobus*, filia Johis Molyneux de Orrell, 23 Septembris.

1604. *Anna*, filia Jacobi Molyneux de ffoard, 10 Novembris.

I.—HIATUS A.D. 1614 (EH).

1616. *Elizabetha*, filia Guilielmi Mollineux de Netherton, baptizata erat, vicassimo primo die Septembris.

1616. *Richardus*, filius Willmi Molyneux de Ince, ye 7 Novembris.

1616. *Francisca*, filia Richardi Molyneux gen de Grange, baptizata, ultimo ffebruary.

1617. *Elizabetha*, filia Jacobi Molineux de fford, secundo die Novembris.

1617. *Robertus*, filius Guilielmi Molineux de Ince, xxi. January.

1618. *Katherina*, filia Richardi Molineux de Grange, gen. xxvij. Aprilis.

1619. *Jana*, filia Guilielmi Molineux de Netherton, xxiiij. die Octobris.

1619. *Henricus*, filius . . . . et Edwardi Molineux de Sefton, bapt. xxviij. ffebruaris.

1620. *Jana*, filia Robti Molineux de Sefton, xxvj°. die Marty.

1620. *Thomas*, filius Johnis Molineux de Thornton, vij. die Aprilis.

1620. *Alicia*, filia Jacobi Molineux de fforde, secondo die Maij.

1620. *Richardus*, filius Thomas Molineux de Ince Blundell, xxiijj. de Augusti.

1620. *Johannes*, filius Giulielmi Molineux de Ince Blundell, xviij. de Septembris.

1621. *Elizabetha*, filia Robti Molineux de Crosbie, gama nono die Sept.

1621. *Thomas*, filius Edwardi Molineux de Maghull, xxiij die Decembris.

1621. *Richardus*, filius Guilielmi Molineux de Netherton, viiij. die Martis.

1622. *Guilielmus*, filius Robti Molineux de Netherton, xxv°. die Julii.

1622. *Elizabetha*, filia Guilielmi Molineux de Ince Blundell, xxiii. die Augustis.

1622. *Johes*, filius Edwardi Molineux de Maghull, xvi°. die Februarij.

1623. *Anna*, filia Nicholai Molineux de Thornton, xxv°. die Octobris.

1623. *Alicia* et *Anna*, filiæ Molineux de Ince Blundell, octavo die Novembris.

1625. *Johes*, filius Guilielmi Molineux de Netherton, xix. die Aprilis.

1625. *Edwardus*, filius Robti Molineux de Thornton, sexto die Januarij.

1626. *Margeria*, filia Nicholai Molineux de Thornton, 31 Maij.

1627. *Maria*, filia Robti Molineux de Netherton, 8 Junij.

1627. *Thomas*, filius Guilielmi Molineux de Ince Blundell, 13 Junij.

1629. *Elena*, filia Robti Molineux nateo in Magna Crosbie, xxxi. Januarij.

1633. *Guilielmus*, filius Johis Molyneux de Ince Blundell, duodecimo Aprilis.

1634. *Henricus*, filius Johis Molyneux de Ince Blundell, sexto Januarij.

1642. *Ellena*, filia Johannis Molyneux de Ince, vicessimo quinto Septembris.

1644. *Anne*, daughter of John Mollineux of Ince, bapb^t. 8 October.

1646. *William*, sonne of Richard Mollineux of Netherton, bap^t. 7 Sept.

1647. *Richard*, sonne of John Mollineux of Ince, was bap^t. jj. April.

1648. *Robert*, sonne of Richard Mollineux of Thornton, bap^t. 14 May.

1649. *Shorloretto*, dau. of Richard Mollineux of Netherton, bap^t. 13 May.

1650. *Robert*, sonne of John Mollineux of Ince and Jane, uxor 22 Dec.

1652. *Margarett*, daughter of Richard Mollineux of Netherton, 12 Dec.

1653. *James*, sonne of Antoine Mollineux of fford, 19 March.

1655. *John*, sonne of Richard Mollineux of Netherton, 21 October.

1656. *Richard*, sonne of Antoine Mollineux of fford, 9 November.

1658. *Anne*, daughter of Richard Mollineux of Netherton, 25 July.
1658. *Catherine*, daughter of Antoine Mollineux of fford, 20 March.
1659. *Elizabeth*, daughter of John Mollineux of Netherton, 16 October.
1661. *Ellen*, daughter of Richard Molineux of Thornton, Aug. 15.
1661. *Eliz.*, daughter of Ant. Molyneux of Foard, Feb. 2.
1664. *Margaret*, daughter of Richard Mollineux of Thornton, May 31.
1664. March 5, *John*, son of Antony Molineux of ye Foard.
1666. *Edwardus*, filius Antonij Molyneux de fford, Feb. 10.
1667. *Ricus*, filius Rici Molyneux de Thornton, June 16.
1670. *Ellena*, fil Guilielmi Molyneux de Netherton, Sep^{r} 29.
1674. *Thomas*, fil Rici Molyneux de Walton, Martij 29.
1676. *Mrs. Mary*, filia of the Honorable Witti Mollineux de Croxteth, borne 25 June.
1677. *Mrs. Frances*, fill of the Honorable Witti Mollineux de Croxteth, borne 14 Oct.
1677. *Guliel*, fill Nichola Molineux de Thornton, 11 Dec.
1679. *Mr. Rich.*, filius of the Hon. Witti Molineux, borne 29 Maij.
1679. *Ellen*, filia Johani Mollineux de Netherton, August 08.
1681. *Mr. Witti*, filius of the Hon. Witti Mollineux, borne 03 Julij.
1681. *Richardi*, filius Johans Molineux de Netherton, 06 Oct.
1682. *Mrs. Eliz.*, filia of the Hon. Witti Mollineux, borne 22 Augst.
1683. *Mr. Caryll*, filius of the Hon. Witti Mollineux, borne 28 Dec^{r}.
1684. *Guliel*, filius Johans Mollineux de Netherton, April 03.
1684. *Mr. Witti*, filius of the Hon. Witti Mollineux, borne 30 Jan^{y}.
1686. *Mr. Vivian*, fillius of the Hon. Witti Mollineux, borne 04 June.
1688. *Mrs. Anne Teresa*, filia of the Witti Mollineux, 20 June.
1689. *Dorothea*, filia of John Molinex de Sephton, June 03.
1689. *Mr. Thomas Joseph*, filius of the Hon. Witti Mollineux, 25 November.
1690. *Ralph*, filius of John Mollineux de Sephton, 18 October.
1691. *Mr. Robert*, filius of the Hon. Witti Mollineux, borne 06 June.
1692. *Margaret*, filia James Mollineux of fford, 25 Sept.
1692. *Ellin*, daughter of Ellin Molineux, 10 March.
1693. *Mr. Edward*, filius of the Hon. Witti Mollineux, 23 July.
1695. *Mrs. Brigitt*, filia of the Hon. Witti Mollineux, 16 July.
1696. *Mary*, daughter of Richard Mollyneux of Ince Blundell, Aug. 31.

1697. *John*, son of Rich Mollineux gentl de Ince Blundell, 20 Sept.
1698. *Marg*^{t}, da^{r} of Mr. Rich Mollineux of Ince Blundell, Aug. 30.
1699. *Richard*, son of Rich Mollineux de Ince Blundell, 18 Jan.
1701. *Joseph*, son of John Mollineux of Ince, 19 March.
1703. *Tho*, son of John Molloneux of Ince, March y^{e} 7th.
1705. *Elizabeth*, dau. of Mr. Richard Mollonex of Ince Blundell, August 29th.

FINIS.

EXTRACTS (*Continued*).

"CONNUBIA." NAME "MOLYNEUX."

1603. *Jacobi Molineux* et Elizabetha Sudworth, 8 Octobris.
1616. Gilbertus Robertson et *Alice Mollyneux* conjugati fuere, octavo die, Julij, Anno Diis 1616.
1616. *Thomas Mollineux* et Elena Bootle conjugati fuere decimo secundo die Aug.
1619. *Robertiis Molyneux* et Jennetta Gorton, xxviij die Feb.
1629. Nicholaus Blundell and *Anna Molyneux*, decimo tertio die Jan.
1663. Peter Coldock of Orrell and *Alice Molyneux* of y^{e} Ford, Feb. 2.
1664. Richard Aughton and *Ellin Molineux* of Thornton, Nov. 14.
1665. *Richard Molineux* of Netherton and Elizabeth Cony of Sephton were married, April 16.
1669. *Gulielmus Molyneux* uxorem duxit Elizabetham Abram, Nov. 23.
1676. Ric. Dale uxore duxit *Elizabeth Molineux* de Netherton, April 20.
1697. Nicholas Boulton uxor duxit *Anne Mollineux*, both of this parish; after banns published three several tymes parish church, were married within canonical hours, the 8th April.
1715. William Davie and *Jane Molleneux*, both of this town, after banns published three several times in our parish church, were married within canonical hours, Nov. 14.

FINIS.

EXTRACTS (*Continued*).

"SEPULTI." NAME "MOLYNEUX."

1600. *Elena Molineux* de Ince Blundell vidua, 23 Nov.
1602. uxor *Thomas Molineux*, 8 Feb.
1603. *Ricus* filius *Robti Molineux* de Ince Blundell, 21 Aug.
1604. *Jacobus* filius *Johnis Molyneux* de Orrell, 19 Oct.
1605. Guilielmus Molyneux de Lunt, 2 May.

I.—HIATUS A.D. 1613 (EH).

1616. *Elena* filia *Guilielmi Mollineux* de Netherton, xxiij die Sep^{t}.
1616. *Robertus Mollineux* de Hulmore sepultu erat xxvij die Dec^{r}.
1616. *Richard* filius *Guilielmi Mollineux* de Ince sepult xxi die Feb.
1617. *Edmundus Molineux* de Ford sepultus erat xxvi die Aprilis.
1618. *Maria* filia *Richardi Molineux* militis de Septon junioris, sepulta, xvij April.
1618. *Thomas Molineux* de Ince sepultus erat, xiij die Aug.
1619. *Thomas Molineux* filius Guilem Mol. de Netherton, ix$^{o.}$ die Aug.
1620. *Jana* filia *Roberti Molineux* de Crosbie Magna, 2 June.
1620. *Thomas Molineux* de Ince Blundell, 19 Jan.
1620. *Richardus* filius *Rici Molineux* de Grange, xxiij die Jan.
1620. *Dna Fransisca* uxor *Richardi Molineux* de Sefton militis et Baronettæ senioris, 19 Feb.
1620. *Nicholas* filius *Johnis Molineux* de Thornton, xi$^{o.}$ die Feb.
1620. *Henricus* filius *Edwardi Molineux* de Maghull, xi$^{mo.}$ die Mart.
1621. *Anna Molineux* spinster de Sefton, 1 June.
1621. *Robertus Molineux* de Ince Blundell, 3 Sep^{t}.
1621. Mortuus natur et *Jennetta* uxor *Johis Molineux* de Ince Blundell, xxij die Dec.
1621. *Elizabeth Molyneux*, wid, de fford, xxiiij die Dec.
1621. *Thomas*, filius *Edwardi Molineux* de Maghul, xxv. die Jan.
1622. *Elizabeth*, filia *Guilielmi Molineux* de Ince Blundell, 5 Oct.
1622. *Richardus Molineux*, de Sefton miles et baronetta, 8 March.
1623. *Johannes Molineux* de Thornton, xxij die Sept.
1623. *Alicia*, filia *Guilielmi Molineux* de Ince Blundell, xxi$^{o.}$ die Nov.
1623. *Thomas*, filius *Johis Molineux* de Ince Blundell, xxx$^{o.}$ die Nov.

1624. *Edwardus Molineux* de Sefton, xxx^o. die April.
1626. ffilia non baptizata *Jacobi Molineux* de fford, 12 May.
1628. *Philippus* filius *Rici Molyneux*, Baronetta, 2 Dec.
1628. *Guilielmus Molyneux*, filius *Guilielmi Mol.* de Netherton, 18 March.
1631. *Jacobus Molyneux* de ffoard, vicissimo quarto March.
1632. *Thomas*, filius *Rici Molyneux* procomitis de Maryborough, vicissimo septimo April.
1634. *Guilielmus Molyneux* de Netherton, vicissimo nno April.
1634. *Guilielmus Molyneux*, filius *Rici Molyneux* de Sefton vicecomitis de Maryborough, ultimo Octobris.
1636. *Richardus Molyneux*, vicecomitis de Maryborough, 9 March.
1838. *Johannes*, filius *Johanis Molineux* de Grange, March.
1639. *Ginetta*, uxor *Robti Molineux*, ultimo May.
1640. *Richardus Molyneux* de Ford Sep., 31 Dec.
1647. *Francis*, daughter of *Mr. John Mollineux* bur^d, 12 Sept.
1648. *Mr. John Mollineux* of Grange bur^d, 3 March.
1651. *William Mollinex* of Ince, 28 May.
1652. *Catherine Mollinox*, wid., of fford, 13 Jan.
1653. *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Mrs. Mollinex* of Grange, 9 May.
1653. A still-born child of *John Mollinex* of Ince, 13 Aug.
1653. *John Mollinox* of Ince, Tuition, 18 Aug.
1653. *Carroll*, son of *Mr. Carroll Mollinex* of Croxteth, 19 Aug.
1654. *Anne*, daughter of *Robt. Mollinex* of Thornton, 4 May.
1654. *Richard*, Lord Viscount *Mollynex* of Sephton, 2 July.
1658. *Robert*, son of *John Mollinex* of Ince, 25 April.
1658. *Alice*, ux. *Robert Mollinex* of Thornton, 10 July.
1658. *Ellen Mollinex*, sister to *Rich. Abra^m* of Netherton, 9 March.
1659. *Anne Mollinex*, widj., of Zend, 9 April.
1660. *Mr. . . Mollinex*, schoolmaster of Crosbie, — June.
1660. A child born of *Rich. Mollinex* of Thornton, 27 July.
1660. A still-born child of *Rich. Molineux* of Netherton, 20 Feb.
1660. *Alice*, wyfe of *John Molineux* of Ince Blundell, 16 March.
1661. The *Lady Mary Molineux*, wyfe to Carell *Lord Molineux*, 6 Feb.
1662. *Ellin*, ye wyfe of *Richard Molineux* of Netherton, 1 May.
1662. *John Molineux* of Netherton, 4 June.
1666. *Sir Vivian Mollineux* of Derbie, 25 April.

1666. *Ricus Molyneux* de Thornton, 23rd Feb.
1667. *Edwardus*, filius *Antonij Molineux* de fford, 15 Feb.
1667. *Richardus Molineux* de Netherton, 21 Oct.
1670. *Antonius Molyneux* de Ford, 18 July.
1670. *Edmundus Molyneux* de Ince Blundell, 9 Sept.
1670. *Johannes Molyneux* de Ince Blundell, 10 Nov.
1671. *Guliel Molinex* de Ince Blundell, 23 Sept.
1671. *Elizabeth Mollenas*, vid. de forty (Ford), 5 Oct.
1671. *Johan*, filius *Anthoni Mullineux* d forte, 23 Oct.
elmus Molinaux de Netherton, 3 Feb.
fil. *Caroli Viscount Mollineux* de Sephton, 22 May.
n Mollineux de Ince Blundell, 10 April.
nas, fil. *Rici Molyneux* de Walton, 10 April.
ardus Molyneux de Ince Blundell, 28 Nov.
, filius *Jhan Molineux* de Ince Blundell, 6 April.
ert Molineux de Ince Blundell, 23 Jan.
m. Molineux de West Derby sepult, buried in linen and orfeiture p., Feb. 09.
s. Mollinox, vidua de Thornton sepulta, May 02.
Jur exhib fuit, May 15.
onia Mollinox de Ince sepulti Jur exhib fuit, January 10.
rgeria Mollinex de Sephton vidua buried in linen and the forfeiture paid, Nov. 20.
bert Molinex de Thornton, May 21.
ich. Molineux gentl. de West Derby, May 07.
Jurat exhib fuit, May 12°.
Mary, daughter of *Witti Molinex* de Ince Blundell, Oct. 01.
Jurat exhib fuit, Oct. 6°.
ohn, son of *Witti Molineux* of Ince Blundell, Jan. 25.
Jurat exhib fuit, Jan. 28.
ich. Molinox de foard, Feb. 15.
Dorothia, daughter of *John Molineux* of Sefton, Nov. 26.
Jurat exhib fuit, Nov. 26.
1690. *Robert Mollinaux* de West Derby, Jan. 02.
Jurat exhib fuit, January 6°.
1690. *Jane*, wife of *James Mollinex* de foard, Jan. 29.
Jurat exhib fuit, Feb. 4°.
691. *Richard Molinex* de Lunt, April 08.
Jurat exhib fuit, April 10°.

1692. *James Mollinex* de foard, Oct. 07.
Jurat exhib fuit, Oct. 10°.

1692. *John Mollinex* de West Derby, Gentl., Jan. 28.
Jurat exhib fuit, Feb. 2°.

1693. *Mrs. Margaret Mollinex* de Ince Blundell, June 05.
Buried in linen and forfeiture paid.

1693. *Robert*, son of *Witti Mollineux*, Esq^re^, of Croxteth, Sept. 30.
Jurat exhib fuit, Oct. 6°.

1694. *Ellin*, dau. of *Ellin Mollinex* de Thornton, June 24.
Jurat exhib fuit, June 30°.

1695. *Robert Mollinex* de Thornton, May 06.
Jurat exhib fuit, May 10°.

1699. The Right Hon^ble^ *Caryll, Lord Viscount Mollineux*, of Croxteth, Feb. 08.

1702. *Elliz.*, wife of *Thos. Mollinex* of Maghull, Aug. 25.

1702. *Jane*, dau. of *Rich. Mollinex* of Ince Blundell, Sept. 29.

1703. *Ralph*, son of *Ann Mollinex* of Sephton, June 19.

1706. *Mr. Witti*, son of y^e^ Hon^ble^ *Richard Mollineux* of Croxteth, *papist*, Feb. 15.

1711. *Ellizzabeth*, wife of *John Molleneux* de Morehouses, March 9.
Jurat exhib fuit, March y^r^ 14.

1712. *Mr. Richard Mollineux* de Grange, Jan. 29.

1713. *Bridgeat*, Lady to y^e^ Hon^ble^ *William Lord Viscount Molyneux* de Croxteth, May 5.
Buried in linen and ye forfeiture paid, July 12.

1714. *William Molleneux* de Ince Blundell. (No date entered.)
Jurat exhib fuit.

1714. *Mrs. Margery Molleneux* de Grange, Dec. 25.

END OF FIRST BOOK OF REGISTERS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS, LONDON.

MARRIAGES.

1624.

Nov. 27. Sir George Symeon and Margaret Mollineux.[1]

1653.

Dec. 5. George Selby, of James (Street) in ye Covent Garden, Esq., and M^rr^. Mary Molineux,[2] of Drury Lane, in p^h^. of S. Giles in f^ldz^., had their intention of marriage pub. 3 severall markett days in the markett late commonly called the New M^t^. in the p^h^. of S. Clement Dane.—Married as above.—*Genealogist.*

THE PARISH REGISTER OF ST. MICHAEL'S, STAMFORD.

1560. The xxvij of June, Henry Mullinex was bapt.

1561-2. The xxij of February was baptised John Mullinax.

These were probably sons of John Molyneux, who, with one William Foxley, was appointed at a Common Hall held at Stamford, April 10th, 1566, one of the "surveyors of common works."—*The Reliquary*, vol. 14.

TREASURY ORDER SIGNED BY WILLIAM III.

"At our court at Kensington, the 1st day of February, 1694, in the sixth year of our reign"—

"To Robert Lord Lucas, Governor of our Tower of London, in satisfaction of so much expended and disbursed by him in sending down the gentlemen (late prisoners in the Tower) into Cheshire and Lancashire; to wit, Caryl, Lord Viscount Molyneux, Sir Thomas Clifton, Sir William Gerrard, Sir Rowland Stanley, Peter Lea, of Lyme, Bartholomew Walmsley, and William Dicconson, esquires, and all other charges and expenses of the guards and attendants upon the road in their journey thither, and back again, according to an account thereof signed by our said Governor.—£300."

[1] NOTE.—Daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux, first Baronet.

[2] NOTE.—Daughter of Richard Molyneux, first Viscount Maryborough.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY J. S. VIRTUE AND CO., LIMITED,
CITY ROAD.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY J. S. VIRTUE AND CO., LIMITED,
CITY ROAD.